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## THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
President and Commander-in-Chief.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1875.

Company A, First Cavalry, from Benicia Barracks, Cal., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.  
Company H, First Cavalry, from Camp Harney, Oregon, to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.  
Headquarters and Companies A, F, G, and H, Third Infantry, from New Orleans, La., to Jackson Barracks, La.  
Company B, Third Infantry, from Vicksburg, Miss., to Jackson Barracks, La.  
Company A, Twelfth Infantry, from Camp Wright, Cal., to Angel Island, Cal.  
Company F, Twelfth Infantry, from Camp at La Paz, A. T., to Angel Island, Cal.  
Companies B, C, E, and H, Thirteenth Infantry, from New Orleans, La., to Baton Rouge Barracks, La.  
Companies A and I, Thirteenth Infantry, from New Orleans, La., to Vicksburg, Miss.  
Companies G and K, Thirteenth Infantry, from New Orleans, La., to Holly Springs, Miss.  
Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, from Baton Rouge, La., to Jackson, Miss.  
Company E, Seventeenth Infantry, from Grand River Agency, D. T., to Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

#### Posts Established.

Standing Rock Agency, Dakota Territory.  
Holly Springs, Mississippi.

#### Posts Discontinued.

Camp Wright, California.  
Camp at La Paz, Arizona Territory.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending June 6, 1875.

#### Wednesday, June 3.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause two hundred recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding officer Seventh Infantry for assignment to his regiment.

Second Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, is relieved from duty at Fort Whipple, Va., and will proceed with as little delay as practicable, by way of Fort Leavenworth, Kas, to San Diego, Cal., and assume charge of the construction and operation of the lines of telegraph in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, provided for by the acts of Congress approved, respectively, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875, relieving Second Lieutenant Theodore Smith, Fifteenth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, of his duties in connection therewith, and receiving from him all Government property and funds now in his charge. Lieutenant Reade will establish his office and station at San Diego, Cal., and will be governed in the discharge of his duties by such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Leave of absence for one year on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Post Chaplain John F. Fish, U. S. Army (Fort Randall, D. T.).

The pay of Second Lieutenant M. F. Jamar, Thirteenth Infantry, except fifty dollars per month, will be stopped until he satisfactorily accounts to the Subsistence Department for the subsistence funds and stores shown as balance on hand on his account current and return of provisions for July, 1874, and for the commissary property received of First Lieutenant Rogers Birnie, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry, in July, 1874.

The inconvenience attending the service of Colonel J. G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers, as a member of the Light-house Board in Washington having been removed, Par. 3, S. O. No. 91, dated Adjutant-General's Office, May 15, 1875, is rescinded, and Colonel Barnard is again detailed as a member of the said Board in place of Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, who is hereby relieved.

First Lieutenant Samuel E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers, will report in person on the 1st of July, proximo, to the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty in the Department of Philosophy.

First Lieutenant David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect August 28, 1875, and will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance.

#### Thursday, June 3.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain James H. Rollins, Ordnance Department, in S. O. No. 72, April 23, 1875, from this office, is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Captain James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department (Benicia Arsenal, Cal.).

Par. 3, S. O. No. 78, April 30, 1875, from this office, granting Captain Carlisle Boyd, Seventeenth Infantry, six months extension of leave of absence, is amended to grant said extension on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

To be discharged.—Second Class Private Joseph Hoover, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at Vancouver Arsenal, W. T.; Private Richard N. Eastlack, General Service, U. S. Army, now with the Signal Service Detachment at Fort Whipple, Va.

Major Brantz Mayer, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Pacific and will proceed to Baltimore, Md.

By direction of the President, Major Brantz Mayer, Paymaster, having served faithfully until he is over sixty-two years of age, is, at his own request, retired from active service, under the provisions of section 12 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, to date from June 15, 1875.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Captain William Adams, Ordnance Storekeeper, is relieved from duty at the Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., and will report in person to the commanding officer Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, for duty; the change to be made under special instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

First Lieutenant T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry, is relieved from his present duties and will report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits under orders for the First Cavalry, in the Military Division of the Pacific. On the completion of this duty he will join his company.

#### Friday, June 4.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon John O. Skinner is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the South for assignment to duty.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Mrs. Hattie N. Reynolds, and three children, with transportation from Denver, Colorado, to Fort Stockton, Texas, the cost of which will be deducted from the pay of Hospital Steward S. Walter Reynolds, U. S. Army, in monthly installments of ten dollars.

Transportation to Soldiers' Home.—Furnished Michael Lukeman, formerly private, E, Sixth Cavalry, from Pittsburg, Pa.

To be discharged.—Private Peter McCort, H, Seventh Cavalry, now with his command.

Revolved.—Orders directing Private Jas. P. Roberts, C, Fifth Cavalry, to report in person to Lieutenant Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, at Pueblo, Col.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, one hundred and seventy recruits to Omaha, Neb., where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of the Platte for assignment to the 14th Infantry.

The expense incurred in the enlistment of Maximilian F. Rading, a rejected recruit of the General Service, U. S. Army, will be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant J. F. Munson, Sixth Infantry, by whom he was enlisted. The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will inform the Paymaster-General of the amount incurred.

Superintendent Louis P. Himer, National Cemetery at Baton Rouge, La., is discharged the service of the United States, to take effect July 1, 1875.

#### Saturday, June 5.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans is detailed as a member of the General Court-martial appointed by S. O. No. 106, May 31, 1875, from this office, to meet at Newport Barracks, Ky., on the 8th instant, vice Second Lieutenant N. F. Cunningham, Eighth Infantry, hereby relieved.

Second Lieutenant N. F. Cunningham, Eighth Infantry, is relieved from his present duties and will report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits under orders for the First Cavalry, in the Military Division of the Pacific. On the completion of this duty he will join his company.

Captain M. J. Fitz Gerald, Ninth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty in conducting a detachment of recruits under orders for the Fourteenth Infantry, in the Department of the Platte. On the completion of this duty he will join his company.

Transferred.—Private John Henry, L, Third Artillery, now with his command, to the General Service, U. S. Army, to report in person without delay to the commanding officer Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

To be discharged.—Private Wilhelm Jaeger, General Service, U. S. Army, now with the Signal Service Detachment, at Fort Whipple, Va.; Chief Musician Arnold Rosner, Band of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now with his command.

#### Monday, June 7.

Major George A. Gordon, Fifth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers to examine and report upon a model Cavalry cart, appointed by S. O. No. 90, May 13, 1875, from this office, vice Captain W. H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, deceased.

Recruit Robert White, First Infantry, erroneously

forwarded to and now supposed to be at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, is transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Surgeon Ebenezer Swift and First Lieutenant Patrick Cusack, Ninth Cavalry, are detailed as members of the General Court-martial appointed by S. O. No. 106, May 31, 1875, from this office, to meet at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, on the 8th instant, vice 2d Lieutenants G. S. Young, Seventh Infantry, and F. S. Calhoun, Fourteenth Infantry, hereby relieved.

Second Lieutenant G. S. Young, Seventh Infantry, is relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and will report by letter to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for instructions, to accompany the detachment of recruits under orders for his regiment.

Major James P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's Office and will report in person to the commanding officer Department of Arizona for duty at the Headquarters of that Department.

#### Tuesday, June 8.

A Board, to consist of—Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon B. A. Clements, Assistant Surgeon A. C. Girard, will assemble at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., on the 15th instant, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission to the Academy. Reports of the proceedings of the Board will be forwarded to the Secretary of War through the Superintendent of the Academy, and special reports will be made in the cases of any graduates deemed to be physically unfit for the military service, and in the cases of those admitted on probation. The Board will adjourn from time to time until its duties are completed. The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

Captain Charles E. Morse, Sixteenth Infantry, will transfer temporarily to Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, all the property, funds, and records in his possession pertaining to National Cemeteries.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

The following is a Memorandum of Orders, Circulars, and Instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of May, 1875, and not already published:

Colonel Macomb, Lieutenant-Colonel Duane, Major Weitzel, Captain King, Captain Stickney—May 1. Board of Engineer Officers to assemble at Keokuk, Ia., May 10, 1875, to examine and report upon plan for operating the lock and sluices of the canal around the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, devised by Captain Stickney and recommended for adoption by Colonel Macomb.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Major Craighill, Major Poe, Lieutenant Turtle, Recorder—May 5. Board of Engineer Officers to assemble at Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1875, to consider and report upon the project submitted by Major Craighill, for the improvement of the Great Kanawha River.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duane—May 6. Relieved from the requirements of par. 1, S. O. No. 58, c. s., H. Q. C. of E.

Captain Damrell—May 24. Granted leave of absence for one month from his station in Mobile, Ala.

Captain Brown—May 21. The leave of absence for seven days, granted by his commanding officer, extended seven days.

Majors Houston, Wilson, Mansfield—May 31. Board of Engineers to assemble at Saugatuck, Mich., June 9, 1875, to examine into the condition of the harbor at the mouth of Kalamazoo River.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.  
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The following transfers are announced in the First Cavalry: First Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, from Company K to Company I, vice First Lieutenant Geo. R. Bacon, from Company I to Company K.

2. Leave of absence for three months is granted Captain N. B. McLaughlin, Fourth Cavalry.

3. The leave of absence for one month, granted Second Lieutenant Austin Henely, Sixth Cavalry, by S. O. No. 75, c. s., Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended two months.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Companies G and K were May 29 ordered to proceed to Holly Springs, Miss., and there go into camp. Captain E. W. Clift was the same day ordered to Holly Springs, Miss., on public business and will there await the arrival of his company—G.

The following officers of the Thirteenth Infantry were June 3 appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the buildings recently occupied by troops in New Orleans: Captains W. M. Waterbury, F. H. Ellis; First Lieutenant J. A. Olmsted, R. Q. M.

Sergeant John H. Page, of Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, was May 31 detailed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department to date from May 1, 1875.



G. O. No. 6, Headquarters Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, New Orleans, La., May 27, 1875, read: The following extract of a letter addressed by the Lieutenant-General of the Army to the Colonel commanding, will be read in front of each company of the regiment, in presence of its officers:

I have always felt the warmest friendship and the keenest pride in the record and high military standard of the Thirteenth Infantry, and I know that whenever it may be called upon to pitch its tents, the officers and men will be governed by such a high sense of professional duty as will make it a distinguished honor to the General of the Army to have been one of its Captains, and to the Lieutenant-General to have been one of its Colonels.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General.

By order of Colonel R. de Trobriand:  
H. C. PRATT, Adjutant, 13th Infantry.

**Pay Department.**—Major W. H. Eckels, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was May 31 ordered to Key West, Fla., to pay the troops on the muster rolls of April 30, after which he will return to his station in New Orleans.

**Fort Jefferson, Fla.**—This post was May 29 placed under the control of the commanding officer of Key West, Fla., who will keep a small detachment of his command at the fort and see that it is kept in proper police.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward George W. Weed, U. S. Army, was June 1 detailed for temporary duty in the office of the Medical Director of the Department.

**A. A. Surgeon L. W. Crampton, U. S. Army,** was June 4 ordered to proceed to Ship Island, Miss., on public business, after the completion of which he will return to his station in New Orleans.

**Adjutant-General's Department.**—Leave of absence for one month was June 4 granted Major E. R. Platt, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army (New Orleans, Louisiana).

**First Artillery.**—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was June 2 granted First Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, Jr. (Key West, Fla.)

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

**Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.**  
**Seventeenth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant Alexander Ogle was May 28 ordered to repair to his proper station (Fort Abercrombie, D. T.).

As soon as the Board of Officers appointed by par. 3, S. O. No. 96, c. s., from Department Headquarters, shall have completed its duties, Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, and will proceed via St. Paul and Breckenridge, Minn., to Fort Wadsworth, D. T., and assume command of that post.

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—Captain E. W. Smith, Aide-de-Camp, was May 28 ordered to accompany the commanding general to Chicago, Ill., on public service.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon O. W. Archibald, U. S. Army, was May 29 assigned to duty at Camp Baker, M. T., relieving A. A. Surgeon G. S. Oldmixon, U. S. Army, whose contract will then be annulled.

The leave of absence granted A. A. Surgeon E. W. DuBose, U. S. Army (Fort Seward, D. T.), was May 1 extended seven days.

Hospital Steward William Dampier, U. S. Army, at Fort Snelling, Minn., was June 2 assigned to duty at Camp Baker, M. T.

Upon the arrival at Camp Baker, M. T., of Hospital Steward William Dampier, U. S. Army, Private J. E. P. Skibbe, C. Seventh Infantry, was June 3 relieved from duty as Acting Hospital Steward at that post and ordered to proceed and report to his company commander at Fort Ellis, M. T., for duty.

**Seventh Cavalry.**—Captain G. W. Yates and First Lieutenant J. F. Weston, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant T. W. Lord, Twentieth Infantry, were May 30 appointed a Board of Officers for the purpose of purchasing horses for the Seventh Cavalry. Lieutenant Lord is designated as the disbursing officer of the Board in making all requisite payments.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 9, for the trial of Corporal Michael Jones, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. Surgeon Anthony Heger, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Colonel George Sykes; Captain J. N. Coe; First Lieutenant J. S. Stafford; Second Lieutenants W. H. Low, Jr., G. L. Rousseau. Second Lieutenant J. B. Rodman, Judge-Advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

**Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.**  
**Fifth Infantry.**—Lieutenant Mason Carter was May 28 upon arrival of Lieutenant Woodruff at Fort Gibson (his proper station), to return to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Companies E and I, Fifth Infantry, will, upon their arrival at Fort Dodge, Kas., proceed by rail to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and there take post. Companies C and D, Fifth Infantry, will, upon their arrival at Fort Dodge, Kas., proceed by rail to Fort Riley, Kas., and there take post.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—The General Court-martial of which Colonel C. H. Smith, is president, was May 29 ordered to at once convene at Fort Riley, Kas.

Company I, Nineteenth Infantry, will, upon the arrival of Companies C and D, Fifth Infantry, at Fort Riley, Kas., return to Fort Lyon, C. T., and there take post.

**Medical Department.**—A Board of Medical Officers was appointed to meet at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Kas., June 2, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of making a medical examination of military prisoner William Orr, supposed to be insane. Detail for the board: Surgeon T. A. McFarlin,

A. A. Surgeons J. J. Marston, L. S. Tesson, U. S. Army.

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Department, Hospital Steward Edward E. Womersley, U. S. Army (recently appointed from Company H, Eighth Cavalry, and now at Fort Selden, N. M.), was June 1 ordered to report by letter to the commanding officer District of New Mexico, for assignment to duty.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—Captain A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, having completed the construction of the stables at Fort Riley, Kas., was ordered June 1 to proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and assume the duties of Depot Quartermaster at that place, reporting by letter to the commanding officer District of New Mexico. Captain Kimball is also assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Fort Union, and will report in person to the commanding officer of that post. Capt. A. P. Blunt, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army, was June 4 assigned to duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

**Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.**

**Corps of Engineers.**—Captain William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer Officer, was May 31 ordered to proceed to New York City, and return, on public business.

**Medical Department.**—Surgeon John F. Randolph, Medical Department, was May 29 relieved from duty at Camp Robinson and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell for duty. Upon the arrival of Surgeon Randolph, A. A. Surgeon Benjamin L. Holt, U. S. Army, will repair to Fort Sanders, W. T., for temporary duty, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon John V. R. Hoff, U. S. Army, who is granted leave of absence for one month. Upon the return to his proper station of Assistant Surgeon Hoff, A. A. Surgeon Holt will return to Fort D. A. Russell.

**Third Cavalry.**—A correspondent writes, Fort McPherson, Neb., June 4, 1875: "The crack nine of Company B, sustained a defeat at the hands of the Green Stockings of the same company, both nines appearing in their new uniform. Green Stockings—Blue cap, white star; white knit shirts, red flannel pants, blue and white Webbing belt, B. B. shoes, brown. Gov. Socks—White cap, blue star; blue shirt, white shield; white pants, flannel; red and white Webbing belt; B. B. shoes, white:

GREEN STOCKINGS.	R.	GOV. SOCKS.	R.
Lewis, S.	1	Kesner (Serge), 6	1
Walton, P.	1	Jourdain, 1st B.	0
Loyd (Corpl), 1st B.	0	Hawthornthwaite (Serge), 3d B.	1
Wilber, S.	0	Roulson (Corpl), 3d B.	0
Wallace, 3d B.	0	Kramer, C. F.	0
Doran, 3d B.	0	Witzmann (Serge), 3d	1
Smith, I. F.	1	Oliver, I. F.	0
Brindley, C. F.	1	Slater, C. F.	0
Shanahan (Serge), 1st B.	0	Abbott, P.	0
Total.	5	Total.	3

Umpire—Manice Connell, Company B.  
Scorers—David Tilson for Green Socks, H. M. Tucker for Gov. Socks.

Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes.

**Surveys.**—Commanding officers of all posts in this Department will cause a survey to be carefully made, during this summer, with odometer and prismatic compass, of all routes between their posts and the Union Pacific Railroad. The notes and a plot of the routes will be taken in the topographical note-books issued from this office, in accordance with the printed memoranda therein. The routes will also be plotted on the sheets of the map of the Department supplied for that purpose, and the note-books and the sheets with the plots of the routes thereon will be transmitted, on the completion of the survey, direct to the Chief Engineer Officer of the Department. Each route will be surveyed both going to—and returning from the railroad, and, if practicable, twice each way. In cases where there are two routes—as for instance, the two, one on each side of the North Loup River to Fort Hartsuff, and the winter and summer routes to Fort Fetterman—both will be surveyed. (G. O., No. 12, May 31.)

**Fort Laramie.**—A correspondent writes us: Many of the officers were surprised to receive the following invitation, as they had no knowledge of the existence, at this isolated post, of such an organization:

FORT LARAMIE, WY. T., May 28, 1875.

**LIEUTENANT.**  
The 29th inst. having been designated by the Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., as Decoration Day, you are respectfully invited to attend the commemoration of the same by General Mansfield, Post No. 4, G. A. R., at 8 o'clock P. M., Saturday, at the mess hall of Company C, Second Cavalry. H. MURKOLZ, Commander General Mansfield Post No. 4, G. A. R.

The hall on the evening indicated was densely crowded by the enlisted men, their wives and children. Among them occupying the front seats, were a few of the officers of the post and their wives. The ceremonies of the evening were introduced by the Requiem (Mozart), which was finely rendered by the band of the Ninth Infantry. Next came the opening by the post commander, which was followed by an impressive prayer from the post chaplain. The Stabat Mater (Rossini), was then played by the band. It was so finely rendered as to impress everybody present with the spirit of the meeting, and the memory of our dead heroes. Post Commander Sergeant Dugan made a short address, which he ended by inviting the comrades sergeants of the post to lay on the altar their tributes of affection, which was done by the several members, each one as he laid his spray of flowers upon the altar, uttering an appropriate sentiment in honor of the dead. These tributes would have been offered at the graves in the post cemetery, had it not been for the absence of several of the commandery on detached service looking up men. The ceremonies ended by a poem, "Our Graves," which was read by the senior commander, and the following very appropriate address by Lieutenant Norris:

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:** National holidays and festivities seem to have been characteristic of all civilized communities from the earliest times to the present day. These holidays are generally suggestive of the event they are designed to commemorate. They celebrate some great

national epoch or serve to perpetuate the memory of some national hero, whose name and fame is identified with the history of his country. In conformity with this custom we meet to day, as thousands have met throughout the land in the grand cemeteries of Greenwood, Mount Auburn and Laurel Hill; in the lowly grave yards of the rustic village; in the obscure burying ground of our Western posts, we come with ascriptions of praise on our lips, with eulogies on our tongues and garlands in our hands, to do honor to America's dead. It is peculiarly appropriate at this time, when the sound of the cannon that is heard in the anniversary of Lexington still echoes in our ears, and mingling with the voices of rejoicing, that on the 17th of next month will rise in commemoration of Bunker's Hill. At this time it is meet and proper that we assemble to do honor to the memory of the men who fought to preserve what at Bunker Hill and Lexington their fathers fought to secure. There is something peculiarly beautiful in the idea of the living at stated times, visiting the homes and paying their respects to the dead, under the potent influence of the occasion. We recall past scenes, we re-enact past events, we reanimate the sleeping dust, and the dead live again. We see them as in former days, with the same personality, the same features lighted by the same smile; and the familiar tones of the voices still linger in our ears. But there is another and a greater object to be attained, that is to perpetuate the memory of the great principles embodied in the ceremonies of the day. (Here followed an interesting exposition of the constitutional principles maintained and secured by the result of the war.) "Tis said that patriotism is dead, that it exists no more; but is patriotism really dead in the American breast? The memories of this day forbid the thought. Patriotism is not dead, its existence is attested by the thousands of graves all over the North, occupied by those who returned from the war exhausted by wounds, privations and fatigue, who returned to a Northern home to fill a Northern grave. It is proved by the two hundred thousand grassy mounds in the South. They are found in everglades of Florida, in the rice swamps of the Gulf States and the savannahs of Texas. Each of those little hillocks marks the spot where a Northern soldier has found an everlasting home in Southern soil. All those bear witness that patriotism exists just as pure and bright and holy as in 1775, or when manifested at Marathon and Thermopylae, or in the Roman Republic in its palmy days. The living prove it as well as the dead, if the Union were again threatened, if the hiss of the serpent were again heard in the land, that Army, composed of surviving veterans of the war, would press onward with compact front and unflinching step, and if need be, would double the graves in the South and pour out the treasure of the North, preferring rather national disaster and financial ruin, to humiliation and shame. But I will not expatiate upon this theme; it is not a pleasant one, I would that a grave could be dug wide and deep, and large enough to cover forever all past bitterness, all State feeling and sectional controversy; and if hostile cannon are again heard on our shores, I trust that all North, South, East and West, controlled by one impulse, governed by one motive, impelled by one sentiment and under one flag will press forward to expel a foreign invader from American shores. It is good for us on one day of the year to meet together in the places consecrated by the dust of the departed. It is good for us to come here in the day of national prosperity, to come and bring our children with us, and teach them to honor the memory of the dead. It is good to come here in the day of national disaster and gloom and return to our duty with strong resolves for the future. It is good to come here at all times and, meditating above the sleeping dust, determine that we, for our part, whether in military or civil life, in the Army or not, commissioned or non-commissioned, we, as soldiers, will do our part to transmit unimpaired and unblemished, the heritage of our fathers. It is pleasant to realize that in coming time, when the last soldier of the Grand Army shall have heard for the last time the notes of the reveille, and be summoned to the shadowy hosts of his comrades in the spirit land, when you and I, my friends, shall sleep in the earth, although we shall not know it, though our eye shall not see it, nor our ear hear it, thousands will meet as we now meet; talk of the subjects of which we have spoken; discuss the same principles we have mentioned, and like us bear testimony to their appreciation of true valor. My friends, we must leave them; leave them till the 30th of May next. Others will break upon their solitude. Leave them to the last rays of the descending sun; leave them to the murky darkness of midnight, the sunshine and tempest. But though we leave them, they are not alone. Although dead they live; they live, and their works do follow them. They live in the Union they have preserved; in the Government they have maintained; in the Constitution they have defended and in the flag they have upheld. They live, and will long live, in the hearts of the American people. Their memory will continue bright while the grass grows above them; while the stars twinkle at night and the sun shines by day; while the broad arch of heaven bends above them, for, like the works of everlasting nature, their name and fame, their life and character and deeds are immortal, and can never die.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.**

**Movements of General Ord.**—A despatch from Washington, June 7th, says: General Ord arrived here this morning and left in the evening for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, he having been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the cadet midshipmen at that place. Before he returns to Texas he will have an interview with the Secretary of War in reference to the recent raids into that State from Mexico. The authorities here are apprehensive of further troubles on account of these raids.

**Fort Sill, I. T.**—A letter to the *Courier-Journal* from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, of date May 31, says: The Quahada tribe of wild Comanches are expected at Fort Sill to-day to surrender. They have agreed to turn over to the military authorities all their arms, horses and mules. The horses number about 400 head, and they have 200 head of mules. The band has been making incursion into Texas for the past five years, and the authorities have always failed to induce them to come on the reservation. They have been anxiously looked for by the Fourth United States Cavalry on the Staked Plains, under command of General McKenzie, but seldom were they or any part of them found. But one small band of Apaches are now out, and it is rumored that they will follow the example of their Quahada friends, which would leave the Southern Staked Plains free from hostile Indians. A later despatch to the Indian Bureau, dated Fort Sill, June 5, says: The Quahadas came in yesterday, with Dr. Sturm, who had been sent after them, numbering 407 men, women, and children. They surrendered about



2,000 horses. About all the Indians belonging to this Agency are now in, excepting the Esasquetas, who fled from fright and have not been regarded as hostile. They are understood to be returning.

**Pay Department.**—Major F. M. Coxe, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was June 2 ordered in compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, to proceed to Reading, Penn., to procure bond. Upon completion thereof he will return immediately to his proper station.

Major A. E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was May 18 ordered to proceed to Fort Stockton, Davis, Quitman, and Bliss, Texas, and pay the troops at those posts on the 30th April muster.

Major C. I. Wilson, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was May 20 ordered to proceed to Fort McKavett and Concho, Texas, and pay the troops at those posts on the 30th April muster.

Leave of absence for one month was May 3 granted Major F. M. Coxe, Paymaster, U. S. Army (San Antonio, Texas).

**Eleventh Infantry.**—First Lieutenant A. M. Raphael was May 31 ordered to Kerrville, Texas, on public business, upon completion of which he will return to his proper station.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was May 22 granted Second Lieutenant M. C. Wessells (Fort Brown, Texas).

Sergeant William H. Goldsborough, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was May 28 ordered to Fort Brown, Texas.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was May 31 charged with the control of active operations in the field, under such instructions as he may receive from Department Headquarters, with a command constituted as follows: Companies A, F, G, I, and L, Tenth Cavalry (Fort Concho); Company C, Tenth Cavalry (Fort McKavett); Companies D and F, Twenty-fourth Infantry (Fort Duncan); Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry (Fort Stockton, Texas), and all available Seminole scouts under First Lieutenant J. L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry. The troops will rendezvous at Fort Concho, reporting to Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Shafter at that place not later than the 20th day of June, fully equipped for active service in accordance with the details given in the order organizing this command.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry, and First Lieutenant J. L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry, having complied with instructions contained in letter from Department Headquarters, of the 19th instant, was May 31 ordered to return to their proper stations.

**Ninth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant C. A. Stedman was May 28 relieved from duty with his company (E) and will proceed without delay to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, reporting upon his arrival to the post commander for duty with Company C, Ninth Cavalry.

Companies G and H, Ninth Cavalry, the former at Edinburg and the latter at Los Rios, Texas, were May 30 relieved from duty at Ringgold Barracks, Texas (their proper station), and from duty at the above named points, and ordered to Fort Brown, Texas. The Headquarters of the Ninth Cavalry are transferred to Fort Clark, Texas. The Adjutant, Regimental Quartermaster, and the Band will march from Ringgold Barracks to Fort Clark, Texas.

Major James F. Wade, Ninth Cavalry, was May 24 ordered to inspect the horses of the companies Ninth Cavalry, now at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, with the view of ascertaining how many are fit for field service. From those units, the commanding officer of the regiment is authorized to select a sufficient number to mount the band of the regiment, and disposition of the others will be recommended on the prescribed form. Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry, will rejoin his proper station—Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward Henry Von Versen, U. S. Army, was May 24 ordered to join his proper station—Fort McIntosh, Texas—via Galveston and Brazos City.

Telegraphic instructions were sent May 29, directing commanding officer Fort Brown, Texas, to order A. A. Surgeon T. B. Davis, U. S. Army, to report in person to the Medical Director of the Department, also directing commanding officer Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to relieve from duty at his post Assistant Surgeon G. W. Adair, U. S. Army, and order him to proceed immediately to Fort Duncan, Texas, reporting upon arrival to Lieutenant-Colonel Shafter for duty in the field.

**Tenth Infantry.**—The following officers were detailed as additional members of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 105, c. s., from Department Headquarters: Captains Nathaniel Prime, J. B. Parke, C. D. Vile; First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of three months, was May 17 granted First Lieutenant John Drum, Tenth Infantry. (Fort McKavett, Texas.)

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Stockton, Texas, June 2. Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope, Medical Department, Judge-Advocate, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Blunt; Captains J. W. French, C. F. Robe; First Lieutenants Andrew Geddes and O. J. Sweet.

**Fort Duncan.**—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Duncan, Texas, June 7. Detail for the court: Captains C. N. W. Cunningham, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Charles Parker, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant B. M. Custer, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Donald Jackson, Medical Department; Second Lieutenants B. S. Humphrey, Ninth Cavalry; E. S. Beacom, Twenty-fourth Infantry. First Lieutenant A. C. Marley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

**Fort McKavett.**—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort McKavett, Texas, June 10. Detail for the court: Colonel H. B. Clitz and Major T. M. Anderson, Tenth Infantry; Captains C. H. Overton, Tenth Cavalry; E. G. Bush, and R. P. Wilson, Tenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon S. M. Horton, Medical Department; First Lieutenants E. O. Gibson, Adjutant, Tenth Infantry; J. M. Kelley and R. G. Smith, Tenth Cavalry. Captain C. D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDonnell: *Headq'rs, Louisville, Ky.*

### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDonnell: *Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.*

**Second Artillery.**—The leave of absence for one month granted First Lieutenant John A. Campbell (Fort Macon, N. C.), Headquarters Department of the South, was June 2 extended ten days.

**Medical Department.**—Leave of absence for fifteen days was May 28 granted A. A. Surgeon Frank Atkinson, U. S. Army (Columbia, S. C.).

Surgeon James F. Weeds, U. S. Army, having reported in person at Department Headquarters pursuant to War Department Orders, was June 2 directed to proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

**Atlanta.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., June 3. Captain Edgar R. Kellogg, Eighteenth Infantry, and the following officers of the Second Infantry were detailed for the court: First Lieutenants James Miller, Abner Haines, Luther S. Ames; Second Lieutenants William V. Wolfe, Frank O. Briggs. First Lieutenant Augustus R. Egbert, Judge-Advocate.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: *Headq'rs, New York.*

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the At-

lantic, for the week ending June 8, 1875: Second Lieutenant W. H. Coih, Fifth Artillery; Captains W. P. Martin, M. S. K., U. S. Army; W. M. Quimby, U. S. Army; W. S. Stanton, Engineer Corps; Major G. L. Febiger, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Captain Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry.

**Third Artillery.**—Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott was ordered June 3 to report, in person, to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, in New York City, to conduct a detachment of recruits about to be forwarded to the Seventh Infantry in the Department of Dakota.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Edwin D. Judd, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was June 4 ordered to proceed to Forts Brady and Mackinac, Mich., and pay the troops thereat up to date of last muster—April 30, 1875.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Leave of absence for twelve days was June 4 granted First Lieutenant Frank Thorp (Fort Adams, R. I.).

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—Leave of absence for ten days—with permission to apply through the Headquarters of the Army for an extension of one year, and to go beyond sea—was June 4 granted Captain Mott Hooton (Fort Porter, N. Y.).

First Lieutenant Platt M. Thorne, R. Q. M., Twenty-second Infantry, was June 1 order to transfer to such officer as may be designated by the commanding officer Fort Gratiot, Mich., all the public property and funds at that post for which he is responsible; then rejoin his station at Fort Wayne.

**Pay Department.**—Major George L. Febiger, Paymaster, U. S. Army, having reported at Division Headquarters, was June 4 assigned to duty at New York City, and will report to the Chief Paymaster of the Division for instructions.

**Medical Department.**—Leave of absence for two months was January 7 granted Surgeon Dallas Bache, U. S. Army (Fort McHenry, Md.).

Hospital Steward Charles Raleigh, U. S. Army (recently appointed from G, Third Artillery), was June 1 ordered to report for temporary duty at Fort Hamilton.

**Fort on Dutch Island.**—The commanding officer Fort Adams, R. I., was ordered June 1 to cause to be sent to the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y. H., such ordnance stores and materials at the Fort on Dutch Island, Narragansett Bay, as are not necessary for the defence of the fort.

**Fort Warren.**—The commanding officer Fort Warren was ordered June 1 to direct two officers of his command to report, without delay, to the commanding officer Fort Independence, Mass., for temporary court-martial duty, and on the completion of the duty, to rejoin their station.

**Base Ball.**—A match game of base ball played on the 5th June, between the Warren B. B. C., of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and the Kenzie B. B. C., of Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, resulted in a victory for the former. On the Warren side some fine playing was made by Mr. Connahan's heavy 3-base hits, and Mr. Bell's (Captain) beautiful play on second base; the new first baseman, Mr. Mortimer, exceeded expectations. Good playing on the Kenzie's part was made by Harden, first base; Sheppard (Captain), pitcher; Nagle, catcher. Through the Journal the Warren Base Ball Club "return a vote of thanks to Sergeant Sheppard for his hospitality in furnishing a splendid repast after the game."

Score of a match game of base ball played at Governor's Island, between the Manhattan B. B. C., of New York City, and the Crofton B. B. C., of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on Saturday, May 29, 1875:

MANHATTAN.	R. O.	CROFTON.	R. O.
Garrett, I. f.....	3	McIntyre, ss.....	6
Little, c. f.....	2	Carey, p.....	4
Goethe, 2d b.....	1	Sharlet, c.....	2
Gallagher, r. f.....	0	Monahan, 1st b.....	3
Jouffrey, ss.....	2	McHague, 2d b.....	3
Dumphy, 3d b.....	1	Wright, 3d b.....	2
Carroll, p.....	0	Stark, I. f.....	3
Gorman, c.....	3	Lepine, c. f.....	3
Hayward, 1st b.....	1	Van Buren, r. f.....	2
Total.....	13	Total.....	28

Umpire—R. E. Erskins, First Sergeant, Co. B.  
Duration of game—2 hours and 10 minutes.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: *Headq'rs San Francisco, Cal.*

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during two weeks ending Tuesday, June 1, 1875: First Lieutenant Fred. H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry; A. A. Surgeon Wm. H. Corbusier, U. S. Army; Major J. H. Nelson, Pay Department; First Lieutenants Rogers Birnie, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry; F. A. Boutelle, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant C. D. Parkhurst, Fifth Cavalry; Captain Daniel T. Wells, Eighth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring, U. S. Army, Medical Department; Captain Geo. B. Sanford, First Cavalry.

### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major James H. Nelson, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was May 26 ordered to proceed without delay to pay the troops at Camp Independence, Cal., including Company I, First Cavalry, and after this is completed to Camps McDermit and Halleck, Nev., to pay the troops at those posts, all to the 30th of April, 1875.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon N. H. Marselis, U. S. Army, was May 26 assigned to temporary duty at Yerba Buena Island, Cal.

Hospital Steward Henry Kucken, U. S. Army, was May 25 relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and ordered to Camp Independence, Cal., for duty in the field.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Captain William E. Dove was May 25 ordered to report to the commanding officer of Angel Island, Cal., for duty.

Company A, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Camp Wright, Cal.—to take effect on the 10th of June—and will then proceed by marches to Cloverdale, by wagons to Donahue, and by railroad and steamboat to Angel Island, reporting for duty at that post, preparatory to service in Arizona. The Hospital Steward and Commissary Sergeant now at the post will accompany the troops. When this company leaves Camp Wright, A. A. Surgeon L. H. Patty will report to the Medical Director at Department Headquarters for the annulment of his contract, and the buildings and grounds will be put in charge of the custodian appointed. The company will take with it all the animals and serviceable wagons, and such other Government property as has not been otherwise disposed of. If necessary, a non-commissioned officer, and one or two privates, will be left to assist the custodian in finishing the disposition of the property, if it should not be completed at the time the company leaves the post.

**First Cavalry.**—Company A, First Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to take station at Camp Bidwell, Cal. All of the horses now in possession of this company will be transferred to Company D, of the same regiment. The company will take its arms and horse equipments with them, and will leave Benicia on the 15th proximo.

**Fourth Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., May 31. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major Charles H. Morgan; Captains H. C. Hasbrouck, George B. Rodney; First Lieutenant John W. Roder, Regimental Adjutant; Second Lieutenants George H. Paddock, Clarence Deems. Captain C. B. Throckmorton, Judge-Advocate.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: *Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.*

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant Wm. H. Boyle was May 13 appointed Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Department commander to date from the 13th June.

**First Cavalry.**—Company H (Trimble's), was May 20 relieved from duty at Camp Harney, Oregon, on or about the 15th June, and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and take station at that post.

**Medical Department.**—Assistant Surgeon John B. Hamilton was May 19 ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Colville and report for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surgeon William D. Baker, who will report by letter to the Medical Director for annulment of contract.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, was May 17 directed to pay the troops, to include the muster of April 30, 1875, at Fort Townsend, W. T.

**Sitka.**—A General Court-martial was to convene at the military post of Sitka, Alaska Territory, June 7. Detail for the court: Major William A. Rucker, Pay Department; Captains Edwin V. Sumner, First Cavalry; Marcus P. Miller, Fourth Artillery; Stephen G. Whipple, First Cavalry; John L. Johnston, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, Aide-de-Camp. Captain Edward Field, Fourth Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

**Complimentary Banquet to General Frank Wheaton.**—On the evening of May 11th, a banquet was given this officer at the Stine House, in the city of Walla Walla, W. T., by the citizens of the place, in token of their appreciation of him as a gentleman and a soldier. General Wheaton had previously been in command of Fort Walla Walla for some time, and this tribute of respect was bestowed on the eve of his departure to assume command of the Second Infantry, he having recently been promoted to the colonelcy of that regiment. A large company of ladies and gentlemen of the city and vicinity, with the officers and ladies of the garrison as invited guests, assembled in honor of the occasion. The General and Mrs. Wheaton received and conversed with their friends the first part of the evening; after which was a sumptuous banquet, succeeded by dancing. To the toast, "Our honored Guest," Judge Mix made a felicitous speech, rehearsing at some length the brilliant Army record of the General, and assuring him of the high regard in which he is held by the entire community, and the general regret at his going away. General Wheaton returned thanks in a few appropriate remarks, saying in conclusion that he should be well satisfied to return at an early day to remain for a longer period.

### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: *Headquarters, Prescott.*

**Fifth Cavalry.**—The commanding officer, Camp Grant, A. T., was May 16 directed to order Second Lieutenant E. P. Eckerson to report without delay to the Judge-Advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Camp Lowell, A. T., for trial.

Leave of absence for one month was May 19 granted Second Lieutenant P. P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of six months. (Station Camp San Carlos, A. T.)

**Eighth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant Charles F. Loshe was May 18 ordered to turn over the guard and prisoners under his charge, to the commanding officer, Fort Yuma, Cal., on his arrival there, and thereafter take advantage of his leave of absence from that point. First Lieutenant F. T. Adams was same date relieved from duty with the Court-martial constituted to assemble at Camp Lowell, A. T., May 24.

**Medical Department.**—Leave of absence for one month was May 18 granted Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring (station Fort Yuma, Cal.).

Hospital Steward Joseph Lichtenstein was May 19 relieved from duty at Camp La Paz, A. T., and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty.



**Indian Scouts.**—Telegraphic instructions were sent May 18 from Department Headquarters, directing Guide Al. Seiber, with Company B, Indian Scouts, to report for duty to the commanding officer, Camp Verde, A. T. The commanding officer, Company B, Eighth Infantry, will transfer to First Lieutenant E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, A. D. C., 40 Springfield breechloading muskets, model 1863, and such quantity of ammunition as he may require, for the use of Company B, Indian Scouts.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—In compliance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, of May 12, Company F was relieved from duty in this Department, and will proceed, via the Gulf of California, to Angel Island, the commanding officer reporting upon arrival to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Pacific. A. A. Surgeon L. N. Clark is directed to proceed as medical officer with Company F, and on the completion of this duty to return to the Department of Arizona, and report in person to the medical director of the Department for assignment to duty.

**Commissary Department.**—To enable him to comply with Orders from the War Department, Major M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, was May 19 relieved from duty in this Department, and ordered to turn over to Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Wilkins, Eighth Infantry, announced as Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, all funds and property for which he was responsible as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department.

**Commissary Sales.**—Post Commanders in this Department are directed to open the Commissary Storehouse, at their respective posts, at least three times in each week, for sales to enlisted men and laundresses, at such hours as are most convenient for them to purchase, and the A. C. S. of each post will state in the monthly report rendered by him, how frequently such sales are made.

**Charges against Enlisted Men.**—Numerous charges against enlisted men having gone by default, before General Courts-martial, in this Department, for want of sufficient evidence to substantiate them; and, in some instances, resulting in unnecessary confinements. Post Commanders will in future investigate the character and force of the evidence in each case, and assure themselves that the alleged facts can be fully established; also that the offences are of such a nature that a Garrison Court cannot fix a sufficient punishment, and the fact that each case has been so investigated will be stated in forwarding the charges to Department Headquarters. Charges should be laid under the specific Article of War covering the offence.

**The Arizona Military Telegraph.**—A correspondent of the *Telegrapher*, writing from San Francisco, says: Lieutenant Theo. Smith, Superintendent of the Military Telegraph Line, built by the Government in the fall of '73, between San Diego, Cal., Yuma, Prescott and Tucson, Arizona Territory, an extension to which has been built between Prescott and Camp Verde, and another extension in process of erection between Tucson and Camp Apache, is a practical operator and electrician, a graduate of the Signal Service School of Instruction at Washington, D. C., and holds a second lieutenant's commission in this important arm of the War Department, and has full charge of the section of Military Telegraph as described. Mr. Smith has established his headquarters at San Diego, not the least of reasons being the perfection of the climate and the pleasant associations and surroundings of that city in embryo. With Mr. McCabe as chief clerk he has ample time to perfect a system of compulsory education and advancement for those under his charge, which cannot fail to bring all to a point of ability by which transfers may be made without depression. The operators, as at present stationed, are as follows: F. C. Kelly, Private, Signal Service, U. S. Army, Indian Wells, Cal. This office is on the mountains, on one side of which lies the great Colorado Desert, on the other side the arable land of San Diego County. Yuma office is in Arizona Territory, at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, and opposite the military post and reservation of Fort Yuma, Cal. This office does a heavy private business, and is in charge of Sergeant E. W. Bontelle, Stanwix, A. T., a repair office—William E. Guild, Private, Signal Service, U. S. A., operator. Sergeant A. M. Geisinger is in charge at Florence. Privates, U. S. Signal Service, Hull at Phoenix, and William C. Barden at Tucson, the seat of civil government of the Territory. Mr. Ramsay at Wickenburg, and William H. Storey at Camp Verde. The line will soon be extended to Santa Fe, N. M., Congress having appropriated an amount more than sufficient to close the gap between this place and Tucson, which is about 450 miles.

**Arizona as it is.**—The *Los Angeles Express* has this good word to say for much-abused Arizona: The general idea has been that Arizona is an arid and sterile region. In fact, the impression of the outside world is well expressed by the common remark that if you were to put down your hand in Arizona you would pick up either a rattlesnake or a piece of lava. As illustrative of the Arizona climate the story has been told of the soldier who died at Yuma, went to—a place not mentionable to ears polite, but where the temperature is generally regarded as excessively high, and yet who telegraphed back for his blankets. These are fine specimens of Western humor, and as a joke they are admirable, but all the while large portions of Arizona are the most picturesque in the world, other portions are blessed with the finest climate under the sun, and still other portions are fertile and valuable on every ground to the agriculturist. Splendid ranges of wooded lands, fine valleys and mines which, when transportation is cheapened, will discount the Comstock—all these are in Arizona.

**The Hualpais.**—The *Arizona Citizen* says: "So far

as heard from, the Hualpais are still peaceable and appear to wish to remain so. General Kautz has his troops all ready, with Indian scouts to assist in the work of putting them back on the reservation if it shall become necessary; though both he and Dr. Tonner have hopes that the Interior Department will consent to allow them to remain in the mountains, at least during the summer months, and perhaps set them off a reservation where they will be better satisfied than ever they can be in the valley of the Colorado. Those who know these Indians best appear to put confidence in their promise to remain quiet, and hope they will not be urged to return to the Colorado for fear of a war, which, no matter how vigorously prosecuted, must of necessity create a panic and put back the development of the country."

**The Indians.**—A newspaper despatch from Washington, June 5, announces that Secretary Delano has notified the Indian Bureau that a Commission will be sent out to the Sioux nation to negotiate with the Indians for the relinquishment of their hunting grounds in Nebraska, and directing that the necessary instructions be prepared for their use as soon as the President shall appoint them. At his last interview with the Sioux on the 4th of June, the Secretary assured them of the good wishes of the Department, and said that if they did not believe him and do as he advised, he was afraid they would hereafter believe him to their sorrow. He told them that if they would take the \$25,000, he would try to get \$25,000 more for them next winter. If they did not, he would refuse to let them have the privilege of hunting on the Smoky Hill Fork any longer. He could not afford to have the peace of the country disturbed, or incur the danger of having murder committed, by allowing them to hunt there any longer. In relation to the Black Hills, he said a commission had been sent out to see if there was any gold there. Neither he nor the President knew whether there was any there or not. If there was, it would be impossible to keep the white people out of the Hills. The Indians cannot always restrain their young men, he said, nor can the whites always be restrained. If gold was found there, the Government would pay them liberally for the land. There was a portion of the Big Horn country that the Indians did not use, and the Government would buy that at a fair price. Spotted Tail said that he wanted to do what was right, and that the Great Spirit had told him never to steal anybody's country without paying for it. If you had the same sense of right, he said, we could get along well enough. The country spoken of belongs to the Crows. The treaty of 1868 gave him his country. When you buy, he continued, you pay a great price, and we do the same. As for the Black Hills, they are worth a heap, and it is not worth while for us to talk about them.

Bishop Hare held an interview with the Indians, and endeavored to show them the advantages which they might derive by surrendering the Black Hills to the Government for land east of the Missouri River, which he assured them was much better for their habitation and use. He assured them that the President was in earnest in his efforts to keep white people out of their territory; but thought it would be wiser in them to give up the Black Hills, if the Government would agree to feed and clothe them for a number of years. Red Cloud replied that he had both ears and judgment. He had heard such talk ever since he had been here, and he had been listening, but had not said much. When the white men came to his country he would turn the tables, and have a great many things to say on his side of the question.

The Indians visited New York en route home, and, accompanied by nine members of the Indian delegation, with "Buffalo Bill," Kit Carson, Jr., and "Texas Jack," visited the Olympic Theatre. The programme for the evening was a variety entertainment, and although the Indians could not understand a word of the dialogue, they laughed heartily at the funny action in the comic pieces, and especially at a point where a negro, in attempting to drink out of a glass, blew a quantity of flour over his face. The dancing interested them much, as did also the acrobatic performances, but when any very comic piece of action struck their fancy, they would hide their heads in their blankets, and laugh almost immoderately. After the performance, a large portion of the audience followed the party in a crowd to the hotel.

GENERAL S. P. HEINTZELMAN, U. S. A., sailed from Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 10th, for Europe.

A COMMITTEE was formed at Elmira, N. Y., June 4, to make arrangements for the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead, nearly 3,000 of whom are buried in the Woodlake Cemetery there.

"A few years ago," says the *St. Louis "Republican,"* "Stanton was, in certain circles, a popular idol. The American people have long since pulled him from his pedestal and consigned him to the contempt which he did so much to merit. The sharp criticisms which General Sherman administrators will only serve to intensify the verdict already rendered. If it should please Heaven to afflict us with another rebellion it is most devoutly to be hoped that the affliction will not be aggravated by the appearance of another Halleck at the head of the Army and another Stanton in charge of the War Office."

SPEAKING of Colonel McCoy, the Washington "*Capital*" says: "To those who knew him best, his military career, brilliant as it was, formed but part of what we were called upon to love and admire. He was a true friend, a loving husband, an indulgent father and excellent citizen. He was kind and genial in his manner to his associates, patient and courteous with his subordinates, and in society such a favorite as a true gentleman only can become. His early death came of disease contracted while on duty in the Army during the late war, and his patience under suffering, as the end approached, made parting all the more terrible to his beautiful wife, beloved children and many personal friends, among which last we are proud to number ourselves."

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Plymouth* is daily expected at Port Royal, S. C., from her cruise in the Gulf.

THE *Tallapoosa* leaves Washington on the 13th inst., for New York and Boston.

THE *Constellation* left Norfolk, June 9, for Annapolis, and arrived in the outer roads on the 7th.

ADMIRAL Rogers and family arrived by the overland train at San Francisco, May 29, from Washington.

COMMODORE F. A. Parker was in Washington, at the Ordnance Office, on the 8th inst., for consultation in relation to the construction of signal rockets.

SALUTES will be fired at the Charlestown Navy yard at sunrise, noon and sunset of June 17th, the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

SENATORS Cameron and Gordon have been designated as members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

THE *Pensacola*, flagship of Rear Admiral Almy, left Honolulu, May 10, on a cruise to the Islands of Mani and Hawaii of the Sandwich group.

THE *Ossipee*, now on a cruise, will bring up at Aspinwall, where she will probably remain for a month or six weeks.

PAYMASTER George A. Watkins will sail in the steamer of the 15th inst., from New York, to join the Omaha South Pacific Station, instead of taking passage in the *Ponahatan*, as previously ordered.

THE U. S. steamer *Despatch*, Commander Fred. Rodgers, left the Washington Navy-yard Wednesday, June 2, for Baltimore, where she will remain for some time as a receiving-ship for apprentice boys enlisted for the Navy.

REAR Admiral Mullany was in Washington on the 9th instant, and visited the Department on business. The Admiral is at present on leave of absence, for the purpose of securing professional services at Philadelphia from a distinguished oculist. The condition of his eyes is much improved.

THE Secretary of the Navy has informed the Secretary of the Interior that he "will direct a naval vessel to call at certain ports in Europe for the purpose of receiving and transporting the contributions of such American artists as may desire to become exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876."

THE *Scutarra* went to the yard from off the Battery on the 9th inst. She is not to be put out of commission. Some changes in her officers will probably take place, and after some slight repairs she will be ready for service. It is understood that Captain Aug. P. Cooke is to succeed Captain Chandler in command of the vessel.

AMONG the Naval officers at Newport this summer are: Rear Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., who is domiciled at his cozy cottage on Catherine street, and Admiral Alden, U. S. N., who will spend a portion of the season as the guest of C. N. Beach, of Hartford, on Kay street. Rear Admiral Taylor, U. S. N., will be the guest of his son-in-law, William Gilpin, on Thomas street.

THE Hobart Town *Mercury* of Feb. 22, apropos of the *Scutarra's* visit, compares the man-of-war's men of Britain and the United States, and says that while discipline is not so obtrusively severe on an American vessel the men do not abuse the consideration with which they are treated, do not get drunk ashore so much as their English cousins, and trouble the police less, do not desert nor delay the vessel by becoming missing at the moment of departure, although their leave is freely given them. The *Mercury* compliments the officers of the *Scutarra* upon their dignity and courtesy manifested in their behavior ashore and aboard.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear-Admiral Worden, commanding the naval force on the European station, dated at Villefranche May 13, in which he reports the movements of the several vessels of his command. The *Franklin* and *Juniata* arrived at Villefranche May 7, from Spezia, and the *Alaska* was expected by the 15th, from Genoa. The *Congress* would leave Villefranche about May 28, for Malaga, to examine reported shoals—thence to Gibraltar, and afterwards on a cruise to Algiers, Tunis, Egypt, Jaffa, Beirut and Latakiah on the coast of Syria, and probably to one or two ports on the Southern shores of Asia Minor. On her return she will go to Larnaka, Cyprus, Port Said and Malta. Rear-Admiral Worden expected to leave Villefranche with the *Franklin*, *Alaska* and *Juniata* on the 17th May, touch at Gibraltar and on from there to Cuxhaven and Kiel in Germany. From the German ports the cruise may be extended to the Baltic Sea. The flag-ship expects to be at Gibraltar again in the autumn, to meet the *Hartford* returning from the Asiatic station. The *Franklin* arrived at Cuxhaven June 10.

THE New York *Tribune* says: The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly issue an order directing the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury to make another and final payment of the Farragut prize money. This final payment will take about \$300,000, and the time occupied in its distribution among the claimants, of which there are more than 4,000, will be about eight months. The crews of 44 vessels share in this money. The total sum awarded as prize money was \$90,000. Counsel fees amounting to about \$75,000 have been paid to General Butler and Attorney Wilson of this city, who represented the claimants, their fees being deducted for them by the courts. In accordance with a decree of the United States District Court of this district, the



sum of \$268,000 was awarded as bounty money; \$93,000 of this sum has already been paid, and the balance will be distributed as soon as Congress makes the appropriation therefor. In reference to the distribution of the final instalment of the prize money, it will not be necessary for the claimants who have been paid out of former instalments to make further application. They will be paid on the same claim, without being put to further trouble, or securing the intervention of agents.

At the New York Navy-yard the *Tennessee* is still preparing for her Asiatic cruise, the *Minnesota* for special service as training-ship, and the *Colorado* to go out of commission as a cruiser and into commission as a receiving-ship, a project which does not seem to meet approval on the station, as the *Vermont*, in the clean and efficient condition in which Captain Low and his executive officer left her, is regarded as too serviceable a vessel to be used as a mere coal bulk, when such old crafts as the *Delaware* and *Nevada* lying idle are available for that service. It is also urged that the *Colorado*, kept constantly ready for emergencies, cannot by any possible system, while preserving her warlike condition, be made so efficient a "receiving-ship" as the *Vermont* already is—for she can neither berth half as many men nor will she afford those conveniences absolutely required in a receiving vessel. The *Vermont* when loaded with coal will draw at least 26 feet, and cannot, therefore, be conveniently berthed if loaded under the contractor's shute, while if berthed first at the cob-dock and loaded afterwards by means of barges the expense will be greater than under the present system, without any commensurate advantages at present visible. Contrary to the opinion we expressed last week, the project seems to be regarded by many naval officers as unwise, impracticable and likely to entail, in the end, great additional expense on the Government without any corresponding practical result, except that the *Colorado* may seem to landmen more imposing in appearance than the *Vermont*. For any modern war purpose the *Colorado*, it is urged, is almost as much behind the present age as the *Vermont*. Some of the advantages presented in favor of a change are the readiness for service of such receiving-ships as the *Colorado*, and the saving of expense by retaining them in commission rather than laying them up; but these arguments, it is thought, are fallacious; for if called off for the supposed "active service," where are recruits to be berthed meanwhile?—the idea of a receiving vessel being that she shall be stationary—permanent, and as to wear and tear it can be obviated much better and at less expense, these officers think, by retaining these vessels "in ordinary," as of old, with a commissioned officer and few good men to care for them. This is done in the Royal Navy of England, and with good results. The *Powhatan* is at the buoy, and will soon leave for Aspinwall with a draft of men. The *Intrepid* is still in dock for repairs. The *Svalbard* is preparing to land stores of the Transit Expedition, and receive her battery. Vice-Admiral Rowan is absent on duty at West Point, and Captain Temple is in command of the station. On Friday, Rear-Admiral Reynolds and the officers of the *Tennessee* are to give a reception to their friends on board of that vessel.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JUNE 3.—Commander Edward Terry, to command the Constellation during her practice cruise.

Lieutenant-Commander S. H. Baker, Lieutenants C. S. Sperry, S. A. Simons, C. Bulfinch, E. F. Wood, R. F. Rodgers and J. B. Briggs, and Chaplain J. R. Matthews, to the Constellation during her practice cruise.

Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

JUNE 7.—Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Stamm, to the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st July from San Francisco.

JUNE 8.—Assistant Paymaster S. C. Burnside, to duty on board the *Tennessee* as assistant to Paymaster J. A. Smith.

Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., to the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney*.

JUNE 9.—Commander John Irwin and Masters H. L. Tremain, C. W. Ruschenberger and John C. Wilson, to Washington to report for examination for promotion.

Assistant Engineer John H. Barton, to special duty at Chester, Pa.

## DETACHED.

JUNE 7.—Ensign H. H. Barrell, from the *Darien* Surveying Expedition, and ordered to temporary duty connected with that survey, on the 15th inst.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. H. Read, from the *Alarm*, and ordered to the *Svalbard*.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. W. Long, from the *Svalbard* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster Jos. T. Addicks, from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

JUNE 8.—Captain Geo. M. Ransom, from the command of the *Colorado*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles F. Schmitz, and Lieutenant Louis Kingsley, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

Lieutenants Willie Swift and Edward Woodman, Master G. F. W. Holman, and Ensign T. G. C. Salter, from the *Colorado*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master J. W. Jannenhower, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to special duty with Commodore Parker at Annapolis, Md.

Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, from the *Tennessee*, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Engineers B. H. Warren, Stacey Potts, W. C. Eaton and A. B. Canaga, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to examination for promotion.

JUNE 9.—Captain Daniel L. Braine, from the command of the *Vermont*, and ordered to command the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

Lieutenants Isaac Hazlett, F. W. Crocker and W. P. Day, Masters Alexander McIntosh and Chas. Gainsford, Surgeon H. M. Wells, Passed Assistant Surgeon Hampton Aulick, Paymaster James E. Tolson, Chaplain H. B. Hibben, Acting Boatswain John C. Thompson, Gunner Wm. Cheney, and Carpenter Warren Barnard, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Surgeon Adrian Hudson, Passed Assistant Surgeon W. A. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, Passed Assistant Engineer R. E. Bennett, Boatswain H. Dickinson, Gunner W. T. Devlan, and Carpenter Henry Davis, from the *Colorado* and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, from the *Colorado*, and as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station, and ordered to settle accounts.

Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, from duty as Inspector of coal at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Tennessee*, and as fleet engineer of the Asiatic Station.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

JUNE 5.—To Lieutenant J. W. Hagenman for three months, on the expiration of which he is to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

To Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black for three months.

## REVOKED.

The order of Gunner James Hayes, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on account of ill health.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 9, 1875:

Thomas Lewis coxswain, May 23, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Samuel Mattack Coleman, secretary to Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy, April 28, U. S. S. *Monongahela*, at Rio Janeiro.

Michael Doyle seaman, E. F., June 1, U. S. S. *Ohio*.

James A. Bowser, landsman, March 22, U. S. S. *Canandaigua*, at sea.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

## DETACHED.

JUNE 4.—Captain L. L. Dawson, from the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty on board the *Tennessee*.

First Lieutenant A. S. Taylor, from the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty on board the *Tennessee*.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Second Lieutenant Woodhull Schenck until the 1st September next, and at expiration to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

## THE PANULCILLO MINES.

Report of Lieutenant Forsyth Meigs to the commanding officer of the "Omaha."

U. S. S. *OMAHA*, 3D RATE, }  
COQUIMBO, March 26, 1875. }

SIR: I would respectfully present the following letter concerning a trip inland, made by myself and other officers of this ship, to the mines of Panulcillo, on the 24th and 25th of March. We left the railroad station in the train at 10:15 A. M., and proceeded up the Coquimbo Valley, by a gradual ascent, through a country by no means destitute of interest. Though the soil is generally sandy and dry, the land is cut in every direction by ditches and gutters that serve to carry water for irrigation. In one place we saw a trellisway, some 100 yards long, and perhaps 70 feet high, to carry the water across a miniature valley. The soil appears to consist of a dry, whitish clay and limestone; and, though at this season of the year, the water is so scarce and so expensive, that it cannot be used in large quantities, yet frequent patches of green grass and trees are seen where the ground is irrigated. In the Coquimbo Valley, and in the interior about here generally, the country is covered with a most luxuriant vegetation, during about three months, (July—September), of the year. The cattle and live stock appeared always in fine condition, and the sleekness of the bullocks, as well as the evident superiority of the horses, was the object of frequent remark. But little produce of the soil is, however, shipped from this port, all that is raised being needed on the spot. The people are intelligent and thrifty, with more of an English bias than is ordinarily met with in Chili—the English language being very generally understood by the better sort of the country people.

The railroad by which we travelled—its present terminus inland, is the town of Rio Grande, 63 miles from Coquimbo—is nine years old. The stock is English, and is in the hands of English capitalists; a part of the rolling stock, however, has lately come out from the United States. It is said, by the employees of the road, that it does little more than pay a small dividend; much of the freight of the back country—even the copper ores—being carried to Coquimbo for shipment on donkeys. The passenger traffic is, however, steadily increasing. The train arrived at the town of Higuera at about 2 o'clock P. M. The crest of the cordillera, 2,025 feet above the sea-level at this point, is reached about 8 or 9 miles before arriving at Higuera, the latter being at about 1,300 feet elevation. Some of the grades, just before reaching the summit, reach 47 deg., and there are some sharp curves. There is a small branch road running from the main track at Higuera to Panulcillo, and this branch road we took, riding a sort of Irish jaunting car on rails, drawn by one horse.

The town of Panulcillo is about 3 miles from Higuera, and lies in a deep hollow to the left of the railroad. The railroad extends well up to the works in order that the ores and coal may be easily and cheaply transported to and from the mine. From the smelting works and the manager's office, it is about a mile's walk to the openings of the mines, the distance being traversed by tramways and donkey paths. The small dump cars running on the tramways are drawn by donkeys; a steep incline, up which the cars empty or loaded with coal or provisions, are drawn by the descending cars loaded with the calcined ore, bringing the cars to the opening of the mines. This tramway runs in all directions in the neighborhood of the mines, entering several of the galleries, for convenience of loading and transporting.

The ore taken out at the Panulcillo mines contains no other metallic impurity than sulphur, in any large quantity. Small quantities of arsenic are found, but are expelled in the wasting operation. Iron in very small quantities is also found, but there is so little of it as not to need any special operation for its removal. The ores at Panulcillo vary in richness of metallic copper from 5 or 6 per cent. to 20 per cent., the general average, however, not reaching beyond 7 per

cent. Ores of a lower percentage than 5 or 6 of pure copper, will not pay for working, so that great care and skill is necessary in picking the ores. The copper hills appear to be largely composed of a very hard limestone rock—the latter containing also quartz in places. The best of the ores, containing quartz in considerable quantities, and a few small veins of pure metallic copper, may sometimes be seen in the ores, but this latter is in comparatively very small quantities. The mines are worked in sharply inclined galleries, some of the shafts reaching as far as 300 feet below the ground above—the dirt, water, and ores from below being raised by two stationary engines (steam), and by several horse-whims within the mines. Large quantities are also carried up by the laborers. In drilling only the ordinary steam drill is used, with blasting gunpowder and the Bickford slow match for the blasts. The advantage of dynamite and the other explosives of a similar nature are fully recognized, but the danger of entrusting the natives with them is too great to justify their introduction.

From 60 to 80 tons of copper are gotten out of the Panulcillo mines in each year—"with regard to the amount of copper produced in each year by the mines at Panulcillo, I would respectfully state that the amount set down in my letter, 'from 60 to 80 tons' of pure copper per annum is probably the amount of metal smelted by the works there. A certain amount of the ore is shipped to Coquimbo for smelting and working there; but how large an amount this is we did not ascertain—P. S. J. F. M."—a force of 900 to 1,000 hands being employed. The ores, as they are raised, are first carefully picked over, and all not rejected, as containing too small a percentage of copper, is carried to the calcining heaps. The wood used for calcining is brought by donkeys from the mountains and hills near by. The heap is made by laying first a layer of solid and well-dried wood; then a layer of the stalks or trunks of a species of cactus; and lastly, the green tops of a hardy bush that is seen growing over the rocks in great abundance. Coke is occasionally used in the calcining heap, but as it must be imported, it is too expensive to justify its extensive use. The ores are placed on the heap, formed as has been described, and the heap is lighted at various points. After the mass becomes heated, the sulphur is driven off in dense white fumes, leaving the ore after a time, varying from 6 to 15 days, according to the amount of sulphur that it contains, free of all metallic impurity, and ready for the smelting furnace.

The ordinary laborers in the mines, the men who work with pick and shovel, and who carry the ores, are paid by the day, and get from forty to fifty cents per day. The drillers, however, are paid at the rate of 1.10 Chili dollars, per each 100 inches they drill, each man being obliged to find his own oil and powder. Powder comes at about twenty-five cents per pound at the mines. A willing and capable man can earn in this way about one dollar a day. Besides the above, all the laborers in the mines have a dailration allowed them, which appears to be a very liberal one; as may be judged from the fact that they have meat in their casuela three times a week, and have a daily allowance of 1½ pounds of bread, besides other foods. The miners are all natives, and are said to be a thrifty and well-to-do class; many of them having their houses, with their wives and families, close to the mines. The laborers work in the mines from 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., with the exception of the hour from 1 to 2 P. M. for dinner. The mines belong to, and are worked by the English company of Hatley, Evans and Co., and all the upper employees of the house are Englishmen.

Leaving Mr. Hatley's house on horseback at 9 P. M., we reached the Coalle Hotel in Coalle, after a very agreeable moonlight ride of 2½ hours' duration. At the Coalle Hotel we slept until morning, when we drove through the town, visiting the cathedral (a large, well-built edifice, with a very full congregation, it being the Holy Week,) hospital, market, etc. At the market we were much struck with the great beauty and cheapness of fruits. Coalle is a town of some 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants, ("only one of whom, Dr. Day, of Philadelphia, is American,") situated in the valley of the Rio Grande, 60 miles inland from Coquimbo, and about 700 feet from the level of the sea. We left Coalle at 11 A. M., and in driving to Rio Grande, the present terminus of the Coquimbo railroad, we had a good opportunity of observing the greenness and verdure that the river causes, amid the generally caved and dried up appearance of the hillsides. The towns of Coalle and Rio Grande seemed indeed almost the only well-watered places that we saw. The water is conveyed through the streets in some places in little canals, imparting to every growing plant and tree a pleasant freshness. The seasons at Panulcillo and at Coalle are the same as at Coquimbo, and on the railroad generally. During the winter months the wind prevails from the North, it not being, however, necessarily violent, with much rain; and at this time vegetation grows rapidly and luxuriantly, and all the rivers and water courses are filled and overflowing. But for months during the summer the dried, parched condition of the soil is only relieved by the nightly dew. Panulcillo is about 1,300 feet above the sea; it is never visited by either snow or ice, but hoar frost is occasionally seen in the winter.

Very respectfully,

J. FORSYTH MEIGS, Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

On the 28th of April there was a grand review at Bermuda of all the British naval ships' companies and marines in harbor. About 800 men from the *Bellerophon*, *Eclipse*, *Argus*, *Squalon*, and *Dacot* were drilled in the dockyard, and marched past the Admiral and his staff in capital style. They went through the different drills—cutlass, field-guns, etc.—and were highly complimented on their efficiency by Admiral Wellesley.



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

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ON Saturday last the American Team sailed for  
Ireland in the *City of Chester*, taking with them  
the good wishes and hopes of the whole people of  
America. They departed in good health with a  
single exception, and that unfortunately the best shot  
of the whole team, the well-known Major FULTON,  
who is suffering with rheumatism. The probabilities  
are that the sea-air and change of climate together  
will cure the attack, incurred from exposure in en-  
gineering work, and that the leader of the last Inter-  
national Match will shoot as well as ever at Dolly-  
mount. The other members of the team are likely  
to be much benefited by the sea voyage. The winter  
is always to us a time of high living and short exer-  
cise, two things inducing a clogged system, undue  
secretion of bile and dimmed eye-sight. The first  
effects of a sea voyage even in the summer to people  
not well used to the sea are usually of a highly  
antibillious nature, and by so much will the condition  
of the team be improved. The secondary effects are  
found in increased appetite and a better tone to the  
system, so that our friends will probably land at  
Queenstown feeling the best they ever felt. Then  
comes the welcome and then the practice.

The only trouble about the welcome will lie with  
the captain of the team, who will have to make all  
the speeches, answer all the toasts and keep his team  
straight, no light task in the face of Irish hospitality.  
The scores at practice will, we may confidently pre-  
dict, be found better than they have been on this  
side of the Atlantic this spring. In the first place,  
there has been no day on which the whole team has  
been present in its entirety; and the practice has  
been comparatively desultory in consequence. Col-  
onel BODINE, often called "Old Reliable" has hardly  
practiced at all. At the LEECH Cup Match, his only  
complete score, he led the whole team. Colonel  
GILDERSLEEVE, who was only number four on the  
September team, has crept up amazingly in his few

practices this spring, and succeeded in making the  
best 800 yards score ever made by any one. YALE,  
who came out amazingly in September has done but  
little this spring, but he is a man that needs a crisis  
to draw him out fully. DAKIN occupies about the  
same rank as in September, having lost a little, if  
anything, while the new member, young COLEMAN,  
shows the most promise for improvement of any.  
Of the reserve team, the head, CANFIELD, has lately  
improved beyond all expectation, and is well followed  
by the rest.

All the members of the team have been harassed,  
more or less, with business in this country, and busi-  
ness cares are sure to affect one's shooting. Once  
on the ocean, these cares are left behind, and they  
have nothing to attend to but improvement in target  
practice. Working as a team, with a captain to  
direct their united efforts, and with nothing to dis-  
tract their thoughts, there is every chance that their  
practice will improve marvellously. They have four  
magnificent shots, FULTON, BODINE, YALE and GIL-  
DERSLEEVE; one good one, DAKIN; two rapidly  
improving young fellows, COLEMAN and CANFIELD;  
and three fair shots, BRUCE, JEWELL and BALLARD.  
If the captain devotes his attention to bringing on  
his poorest shots, the Irish Match will show as good  
shooting as has ever been seen in Europe. There is  
no cause, however, to think that it will excel that of  
last September. It will probably not equal it. The  
humidity of the air, the different density of the  
medium of vision, all have a tendency to make the  
shooting poorer. Be it remembered that the shooting  
in the International Match of 1874 was phenomenal,  
that the Irish had never come near to such a score  
before, and that the Americans excelled themselves  
and were fighting on their own ground.

It is probable that neither FULTON nor BODINE  
will be able to equal his score of 1874, and if the  
Irish come near their own on that occasion it will be  
very remarkable. They have one great advantage,  
however, in that they are able to choose from among  
many riflemen of many ranges. In the United States,  
the taste for rifle shooting is so limited and recent,  
there are so few long range shots in the country, that  
less than forty men responded to the call to shoot  
for places on the team, and of these only four could  
be found to approach the old team in their shooting.  
The only real outsider not a former habitué of  
Creedmoor, who did anything remarkable, was a  
young country lawyer, whose whole previous experi-  
ence of shooting was limited to shoulder shooting at  
short range, and that during last winter only. The  
hunters and trappers of the Far West did not turn  
up. The Nimrods of the Army were not heard of.  
The western "BILLS," either WILD or of the BUF-  
FALO type were not on hand. The crack shots of  
the Plains came not near Creedmoor, and the tele-  
scope rifle shooters refused to look at the breech-  
loaders. As the contest was fought last year, so will  
it be fought in the present season, single-handed, by the  
Amateur Club of the City of New York. The team  
numbers two lawyers, a surveyor, two gun-makers,  
two retired gentlemen of half a century, one news-  
paper man and two young clerks. Of this number,  
three are field officers of the New York National  
Guard, one commands a division in the same, and  
one is a high private in the 22nd New York.

It is not without pride that the JOURNAL contem-  
plates this gallant little team, going out, in the third  
year of American rifle practice, to compete with the  
veterans of fifteen years of contest at Wimbledon.  
To the efforts of this paper the firm establishment of  
rifle practice in the United States is owing, and for a  
long time it was the only paper that advocated the  
subject in this country. The fate of a single day  
changed all this, and now the columns of the daily  
press are teeming with the minutiae of personal  
appearance of the team and every member thereof,  
while their scores are in every one's mouth. The  
editor of the JOURNAL is satisfied with the  
result, and is by no means faint-hearted as to the  
other result, that of the contest at Dollymount. The  
shooting will be very close, and our men will beat, as  
they did last year.

CIRCULAR No. 8, from the Surgeon-General's Office,  
May 1, 1875, is a document full of interest. The  
name "Circular" in this case, means a volume of 567  
pages. The contents of the volume are a report on  
the Hygiene of the U. S. Army. It embraces descrip-



tions and plans of every military post in the Service, with reference to its healthiness or the reverse, and a map showing all the posts occupied or discontinued. It is compiled from the special and regular sanitary reports of the medical officers of the Army.

The report proper contains 69 pages, and commences by a table of comparative mortality which is very instructive. "It is sufficient for the purposes of the report," it says, "that the standard of health and physical perfection of the enlisted men on entering the Service is above the average. These men, thus selected, have their food, habitations, clothing and occupations prescribed for them, and the result is as follows." As compared with the average mortality of men between 20 and 40 in the whole United States for the last four years, the record stands:

White troops average per thousand,	15.5
Colored " " " "	19.25
Civilians " " " "	7.395

Difference against the Army per thousand, 9.980

In other words the mortality of the Army, as compared with that of civilians in the United States, is more than double in amount. That this excess is not due to wounds or injuries is evidenced by the table, which shows the amount to be only 5 men per thousand in the Army, leaving a clear excess of five-sevenths in the mortality from disease alone in the Army, as compared with the mortality from all causes of the adult males in the civil population. This exhibit shows, according to the moderate language of the report, that "the hygienic conditions under which our troops are placed cannot be considered as satisfactory." It is to counteract the evils of improper quarters, clothing, food and occupation that the report is directed, and its facts and recommendations are full of value. It may well happen that the Medical Department of our Army, in freely exposing and commenting on the hygienic faults of that Army, may find by wise recommendations a means of improving the condition of the soldier and preventing much future desertion and death. If its efforts should lead that way, it will deserve the gratitude of the Service and of the nation.

The annual examination of the Military Academy has been continued during the past week in accordance with the programme published in our last issue. The pontoon drill, which took place on the evening of Friday, June 4, attracted special attention, and the number of spectators was larger than on any day except at the grand parade and review on Monday. The exhibition consisted of building a pontoon bridge, about 160 feet long, into the river, under the command of Captain Oswald H. Ernst, instructor of practical military engineering. Twelve boats were manned and the stringers were carried by members of the first class, while second class men carried the flooring planks. The boats were rowed to their proper positions and anchored twelve feet apart—some up stream and some down—the string-pieces, or balks, were placed from boat to boat, planks were laid and fastened, and the bridge was ready for crossing. It was estimated that the river could be bridged in this way in two hours. After the bridge was completed the process was reversed, and planks, balks, and boats were removed.

On the evening of Thursday, June 3, there was a light artillery drill under the command of Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, Fifth Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Tactics. The chiefs of guns were members of the first class, the cannoniers were third class men, and the drivers were principally from the cavalry detachment. The spectators were not numerous, and were composed almost entirely of cadets, professors, and the Board of Visitors. Nineteen ladies were present, among whom were Mrs. General Butler and the wife of the Hon. John Bigelow, who owns a country seat on the Hudson, at Highland Falls, a few miles below West Point.

On the evening of June 6, the Secretary of War, General Belknap, invited the cadets from Iowa to his parlors in the hotel, where a pleasant evening was passed. The committees of the Board of Visitors have been appointed as follows: On Administration and Police, Admiral S. C. Rowan, the Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, General N. B. Baker and H. H. Fay; on Instruction, General B. F. Butler, the Hon. M. W. Ransom, Prof. J. F. Kellogg and Prof. D. C. Gilman; on Fiscal Affairs, Wm. Dowd, the Hon. T. J. Creamer, the Hon. W. B. Allison and Admiral Rowan. Three members of the Board of Visitors have sons in the present classes of the Academy. Admiral Rowan has

a son, Hamilton Rowan, in the second class; Mr. Dowd's son, William Dowd, is also a member of the second class, and General Butler's son, Ben. J. Butler, is in the third class. One hundred and thirty-six appointments have been made of candidates for the new fourth class. Of these more than one-third received their appointments through competitive examinations. The meeting of the Alumni Association, which occurs June 17, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, will be an interesting occasion. The fact that it would take place on that day was noted at the meeting last year, and a resolution was adopted that the Alumni who fought in the late war against the Union should be invited to be present at this meeting. Accordingly invitations were sent to them, and in reply letters were received from several, among whom were Generals Longstreet and Smith, expressing their intentions to attend the meeting. As General Longstreet writes us that he is on his way to New York, we presume his attendance can be counted upon.

The announcement of the melancholy suicide at the Army and Navy Club, in New York, of Captain and Brevet Major Wm. H. Brown, of the Fifth Cavalry, will be received with profound sorrow by those who were acquainted with the many noble qualities of this officer, who has so early in life fallen a victim to a constitutional disposition to depression of spirits, which at times assumed, as in this instance, the form of temporary insanity. According to the report in the daily papers, it appears that Captain Brown, came to New York some three weeks since. On Thursday evening, June 3rd, it was noticed by his friends that he was suffering from severe mental depression. Still, little was thought of it, but all his friends endeavored to cheer him. Friday, about 3 P.M., Colonel W. G. Rankin went to the door of his room and knocked. A voice called, "Come in." Entering, Colonel Rankin saw Captain Brown lying upon the floor in the blood which was flowing profusely from a wound in his throat. He was dressed only in his underclothing. Two razors and a strop lay near by. Captain Brown recognized Colonel Rankin, and painfully said, "It's all over with me. There is no use in sending for a doctor. My race is run." The wound had been inflicted with a large razor. The trachea had been severed partially, and the jugular vein on one side was divided. Captain Brown was raised upon the bed, and such means as were at hand were employed to check the flow of blood, until a surgeon could arrive. Dr. Hoff came soon afterward and secured the divided blood vessels. Several stitches were taken, and Dr. Hoff informed the friends that he had done everything possible to assist his patient's recovery. A large amount of blood had been lost, but, as he was young and of vigorous constitution, it was hoped that he might rally. About 5.30 P.M., as his friends were watching by his bedside, suddenly Captain Brown was seized with a terrible convulsion. In his agony he burst the ligatures that secured the divided blood vessels, and in a few moments he was dead. The deceased was born in Maryland, and was the son of the Rev. Henry Brown, an Episcopal clergyman, residing at Chester, Penn. He was about thirty-five years of age. At an early age he entered the Army, and served with distinction under Sheridan, Torbert and Averill, during the late war. He was a gallant officer and had been recommended for promotion to a Brevet Brigadier-General. At the time of his death he was on leave of absence. He was a man of fine physical proportions, and had an unusual flow of animal spirits, which at times, however, was succeeded by a corresponding depression, and it was to one of these fits of depression, with which his friends are familiar, that he finally fell a victim. Before he died he spoke of a ring that he had swallowed, and said that he wished to have it recovered. It is believed that this ring, which bore the inscription, "Be satisfied," belonged to some lady to whom he had been affianced.

The *Overland Monthly* for May publishes a description by General Kautz, commanding the Department of Arizona, of an ascent made by him of Mount Rainier, in Washington Territory, when he was a first lieutenant stationed at Fort Steilacoon in Puget Sound.

The President has issued a proclamation extending the time of the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama Claims for six months, in accordance with the authority given him in the law creating the Court. The Court convened on the 2d of June, 1874, and

though the year to which its existence was limited has expired, a large portion of its business still remains undisposed of.

ACCORDING to the *Toledo Blade*, "it is announced that General THOMAS turned over all his documents and papers to Chaplain VAN HORNE, his biographer, for use in the preparation of his work, and was outspoken to that gentleman in the matter of the attempt at Headquarters to 'plough him under, as it were, by those who fancied that in proportion as he was discredited, the lustre of their achievements would be enhanced.'"

THE *Norfolk Virginian* reads the good people of the Old Dominion a lecture on their "grievous lack," which is, it appears, public spirit:

"Virginia," it says, "has long been near to be destroyed with the dry rot of conceit, 'a most narrow and provincial and local conceit. The war brought us somewhat out of it by teaching us that there are other brave men, good soldiers, devoted patriots beside us of Virginia. Not a soldier of us but learned to respect the Louisiana brigades and their reckless rush, none but praised the superb soldiery of the Texans, none but loved the steady, untiring troops of North Carolina, none but rejoiced in the spirit of the soldiers Maryland sent us. Forrest and Van Dorn, Albert Sidney Johnson and Stephen Lee, Maxey Gregg, Pender, Gordon, Pat Cleburne, Taylor, Hoke, Wade Hampton, Breckenridge, all these and a hundred beside taught us that other States as well as Virginia can bring forth leaders as well as men to follow in battle. We learned too to respect the North, and in all directions our knowledge was widened and our conceit shrank or changed into its nobler form of self-respect and self-reliance. But since the war we tend to fall back to the old modes of thought. Of our contemporaries, once buried, we have made ancestors and demigods, and we narrow our pantheon down to Virginia's dimensions. Resolutely turning from the present and blind to the future we look only to the past, seeming bent on being like the dwarfish mesquite tree, all whose worth is in the ground. \* \* \* Virginia of to-day has a lesson to learn—a lesson she has known. She has to cultivate that public spirit once at the root of her greatness, once hard by the fountain of her fame; the public spirit of Washington, creating the canal, projecting the water way through the great Dismal, and founding Washington College; the public spirit of Madison, laboring to erect on the shores of Chesapeake a great Virginia port, of Giles, abandoning his seat at Washington to sit in the Capitol of Virginia; of Jefferson, finding time in the midst of a thousand labors to invent new forms of the plow, to import the rice plant and the tomato, to write his *Notes on Virginia*, which still, alas! remains alone, and to found that great University which was the darling of his age and shall be the monument of his fame."

We condense from a newspaper despatch from Chicago of June 3, the following account of Lieutenant-General Sheridan's marriage: The marriage of Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan to Miss Irene Rucker, of this city, was celebrated this evening according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. Of the many weddings with which the *élite* of Chicago have been regaled, this event will bear off the prize for simplicity. Considering the position of the contracting parties, its privacy is deemed quite unusual. Miss Irene Rucker, now Mrs. P. H. Sheridan, is twenty-one years of age, of medium height, and has a *distingue* air. She is the second daughter of General C. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. Army and Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri. Miss Rucker was educated at St. Frances Mary Xavier's Catholic Convent in Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed at the house of the bride's father, the Right Reverend Bishop Foley, assisted by the Rev. D. Riordan, officiating. At its close, after receiving the felicitations of the company, General and Mrs. Sheridan went immediately to the General's residence, on Michigan avenue, omitting the usual wedding trip. Prominent among Army officers who attended the wedding were: General W. T. Sherman and wife; General George Crook and wife; General A. H. Terry; General Perry, of the Quartermaster's Department, Department of the Platte; General E. O. C. Ord; General Augur; General John Pope and wife; General Van Vliet, of General Pope's staff; Colonel Audenried and General Whipple, of General Sherman's staff, and wife; General R. MacFeely, Subsistence Department, and all the members of General Sheridan's personal staff present in the city. There were several invited who could not possibly be present, among them President Grant and Secretary of War Belknap. From Chicago there were very few present, the invitations being limited to barely a half dozen people in civilian life. A reception of an informal character, and which was attended chiefly by the guests at the wedding, a few citizens being present, was held at General Sheridan's residence late in the evening. To this we can add that the wedding was conducted in great good taste, and with an absence of display highly creditable to those concerned in the ceremony. The newspapers, however, possessed themselves of every fact attainable, and these duly embellished were given to the public with great prodigality.

It is stated that Russia, being annoyed at the persistent refusal of England to take part in further conferences for the humanization of war, and at the coldness displayed by other countries, proposes to give on its own part the force of law to the existing Brussels declaration, and to negotiate separately with other Powers in order to induce them to take the same course.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The discussion for some time carried on in your paper, relative to the most profitable way of conducting instruction at the Artillery School, did not appear to have grasped the vital point of the subject. The object of all instruction is to impart information. There are two general methods employed; that by lecturing, and that of recitations. The first is generally prevalent in foreign universities, and the latter is more generally practised in this country; although in some of our higher institutions a combination of the two methods is used. The method by lectures is only adapted to students whose knowledge embraces elementary branches, who are somewhat familiar with the subject in hand, and whose individual proficiency is somewhat uniform.

Persons who by long study and training have developed and cultivated quick perceptive faculties, and whose mental operations are entirely within their control, can comprehend, retain and utilize ideas and demonstrations presented to them with the rapidity of oral discourse. In a school when so many different degrees of preparation are assembled as at Fort Monroe, the lecture system would be of no practical use to many of the pupils, beyond perhaps the entertainment afforded by its delivery. It is well known that some fail to master the course presented at the Artillery School, although through the handy medium of a printed page they are enabled to glow upon and wrestle with facts and figures presented from morning till night if they wish to.

How much lasting benefit would such men derive from the ephemeral words of a lecture; and how many men who now make fine progress by the more deliberate system of recitations, would entirely fail to derive any substantial benefit from the lecture system?

The method by recitations is by far the most effective for the Artillery School, and it is hoped it will be adhered to. Z.

## THE NAVY BACK PAY CLAIM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: For the information of a large number of the graduates of the Naval Academy, I forward the decision of the Court of Claims in the case instituted by me against the Government, for difference of pay between the grades of midshipmen and ensign, from the date of my graduation for the Naval Academy in 1867 up to my promotion to the latter grade, some eighteen months later. The claim was brought in my name as a test case, and its result affects six classes, if I am not mistaken. It was begun in August, 1872, and has dragged its slow length along up to the present time, being fought throughout its entire course, not only by the Attorney-General's Office, but by the Navy Department and many of the senior officers of the Service.

Drake, Ch. J., delivered the opinion of the court: The claimant was, on the 23d of September, 1863, appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, and as such entered the Naval Academy, where he pursued his studies until the 6th of June, 1867, when he received from the superintendent of that institution a certificate that he had "completed the prescribed course of study at the Academy, and had successfully passed the required examination before the academic board."

He claims that, under a provision contained in section 11 of the act of July 16, 1862, "to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy," (12 Stat. L., 583,) he was, at the date of that certificate, entitled to be appointed and commissioned an ensign in the Navy; but that, under a regulation of the Navy Department, he was required to perform service and duty as a midshipman in the Navy from that date until the 18th of December, 1868, when he was commissioned as ensign; and he claims the difference between the pay he received as midshipman between those two dates, and the pay which by law was due to an ensign.

The provision in the act of 1862 upon which he relies is in these words: "That the students at the Naval Academy shall be styled midshipmen [and] until their final graduating examination, when, if successful, they shall be commissioned ensigns, ranking according to merit."

It is very evident that the word *and* there is a clerical interpolation in the enrollment of the act, and that the sentence should be read without it; but its insertion does not alter the sense.

The question is, whether that provision entitled the claimant to be commissioned as ensign as soon as he received the certificate of June 6, 1867. We are of the opinion that no such force can be rightfully given to it, for the following reasons:

I. The use of the words "final graduating examination" seems evidently to point to some examination preceding that which was then known as the final one. And this indication is borne out by the evidence in the case.

On the 16th of August, 1866, the Secretary of the Navy promulgated certain regulations of the Naval Academy, which were in force when the act of July 16, 1862, was passed. Among those regulations were the following: (See Regulations, Chapter VI., Academic Examinations and Final Examination of Graduates.—ED. JOURNAL.)

That the existence of these regulations was known to Congress when the act of 1862 was passed, cannot for a moment be doubted; and they afford a clear ex-

planation of the use in that act of the words "final graduating examination." So far from authorizing the promotion of a midshipman to ensign upon his passing the academic examination, they have the effect of prohibiting his promotion then, and of requiring him to pass the second or "final graduating examination" before he could be commissioned an ensign.

II. But even if this position were not tenable, the claimant cannot recover salary as ensign prior to December 18, 1868, for the simple reason that prior to that date he was not an ensign. However clear and strong his legal right might have been to be commissioned as such when he passed the academic examination, the fact remains that he was not so commissioned, and the law gave him no right to the salary until he got the commission.

III. Though the law might be held to have authorized his appointment as ensign when he passed the first examination, it would not necessarily follow that he ever would be so appointed; for his becoming an ensign depended, not upon the mere operation of the act of 1862, but upon his being nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate for that office; neither of which things might ever be done. For reasons deemed sufficient, the President might not nominate, or the Senate might not confirm him for the position. Or, after nomination and confirmation, the President might, on grounds considered adequate, decline to commission him. In either case he would not be an ensign. The issue of the commission is that which confers the office and the right to its pay.

The claimant's petition must be dismissed.

The question of the wisdom of Secretary Welles' regulation has not, as some officers appear to think, been on trial. I do not insinuate nor claim that a year's work on board ship previous to promotion is likely to be at all useless to a youngster—on the contrary, as fresh graduates are apt to stride over the quarter deck on first joining their ship with the firm conviction that they own that vessel and are put there as a advisory board for the captain and admiral, I am strongly of the opinion that it takes a good year to lick them into shape. But, wise or unwise, the point is whether any regulation should be allowed to ride paramount over the law. In this instance, the law is interpreted against us, though such interpretation it happens is contrary to the express explanation of their contentions given by the Congressmen who voted for the act. The law governing numbers in grades, however, is, I think, hardly susceptible to misinterpretation, but it appears under this decision to be open to unlimited evasion. There is nothing to prevent the non-ordering of an officer to examination for a higher grade, or the deferring of that examination so as to check promotion for any length of time. Thus if there be a vacancy among the captains, the Department may withhold the examination of the senior commander until he passes a final examination somewhere in the indefinite future, and that officer has no legal orders, for under sections 2 and 3 of the above decision he has no grounds for an action to recover the difference of pay. Is not this rather a bad precedent as affecting both Army and Navy? PARK BENJAMIN.

(From the British Civil Service Review.)

## MARSHAL OF THE ADMIRALTY.

THE office of the Marshal of the Admiralty, to which a new appointment is about to be made, is one of considerable importance, and has, in times past, had associated with it duties of a peculiar and somewhat interesting nature. The appointment rests with the Lords of the Admiralty, and the nominee holds office under Letters Patent from the Crown, bearing the seal of the High Court of Admiralty, with which court the duties are now solely connected. Previous to the passing of the Central Criminal Court Act in 1834, which took away from the Admiralty Court the oyer and terminer, or rather criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising on the high seas, and of which, previously, the ordinary courts of law had no cognisance, the marshal's duties were of a very varied nature. In addition to carrying out the process in connection with the arrest or sale of ships and other matters emanating from the Admiralty Court, prisoners in the Royal Navy were handed over to him for safe conduct to prison, and it was his duty not only to arrest but to hunt up deserters. He was also required, at the oyer and terminer session, to apprehend or remove prisoners, and, where sentence of death was passed, to see the law was properly carried out. This latter duty was performed under very different arrangements to those which nowadays prevail. The death warrant was issued by the Lords of the Admiralty, and was addressed personally to the marshal, directing him to proceed to Newgate, and from thence to convey the criminal "under safe custody under the gallows set and placed in the public stream in the River Thames, within the flux of the sea and water, and jurisdiction of the Admiralty, before the bank called Wapping, and him the said (mentioning the prisoner by name), at the time of the reflux of the sea and water, there you hang, or cause to be hanged by the neck until he shall be dead, according to the marine custom anciently used and observed." These executions would appear to have been by no means rare. They were in many cases for mutiny at sea, for scuttling ships, or perhaps for murdering the officers by throwing them overboard, shooting, or otherwise killing them; and sometimes, as in the case of mutiny occurring in 1796, as many as six were hanged at the same time and in the manner described. The marshal's heaviest duties, however, occurred in time of war. All prizes brought to English ports were placed in his custody pending adjudication, when, if condemned as lawful captures, he sold them, but if proved to be legally exempt from seizure, they were released. As a specimen of the prize duties devolving on the marshal, it might be stated that in 1801, when, in consequence of an embargo being laid on Russian, Danish, and Swedish vessels, he was directed to seize all property

belonging to those nations that might be in English ports, he took possession of 533 vessels, searched them for papers to show their nationality, quieted disturbances which not unnaturally occurred on board, and kept them until their disposal was finally settled. During the last Russian war, too, the prizes sold under the present marshal's directions realised over £150,000, and the fact of all this money passing through his hands shows that the marshal's office is one of great responsibility and trust. Of course, in times of peace the marshal's duties are more limited, but, nevertheless, the Legal Departments Commissioners only lately reported that they deemed them to be of a highly important nature. The gentleman who is now retiring, Mr. Evan Jones, has held the appointment for a quarter of a century, but he has worked for many more years with the practitioners in the Admiralty Court, and, after a total service of sixty-six years, he carries with him into retirement the most sincere respect and kindest feelings of all.

(From Engineering.)

## FRENCH HEAVY GUNS.

As in Sweden, cast iron has been hitherto adopted as the principal material for the construction of heavy guns in France, and the French naval and coast guns are produced at the foundries of Ruelle and Nevers. The former of these, which is situated in La Charente, has been employed for over a century in the fabrication of guns. It was in 1750 that the Marquis of Montalembert established the foundry on the site of a paper mill. The locality was a favorable one on account of the abundant supply of high-class iron found in the neighborhood, and of the charcoal, which was then unlimited in quantity. In 1776 it became government property, and it has since been gradually enlarged to meet the late increasing requirements.

The Nevers foundry is much more modern, having been established about 1830. It is an extensive well-arranged works, and has a large capacity for production, as will be seen by the statement of one year's work:

60 guns.....	5.5 in. calibre.
6 ".....	7.5 " "
130 ".....	9.4 " "
30 ".....	10.6 " "
285 "	

The above and following particulars are gathered from an interesting report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, C. B., in 1873; and since that time we believe but few, if any, changes have been made in the details of construction which we illustrate on the opposite page.

At Ruelle, new plant was laid down during the Crimean War for the purpose of producing rifled guns, but the occasion for their use passed before they were completed, and the manufacture was stopped. The French in this respect set the example to the United States' artillerymen, who followed it during the American War, with very poor results however. At Ruelle the first experiment made was to bore out a 5.6 in. gun to 11.8 in. and rifle it with two grooves.

But the question of rifled cast-iron ordnance was not followed up, and some few years after, the first attempted trials were made which led to the construction of cast-iron breech-loaders for naval purposes. Naturally the weak points of such ordnance soon became practically developed, and, in 1860, efforts were made to strengthen the breech with steel hoops. But these proved also unsuccessful. It was shortly afterwards that the rapid progress in the design and construction of armored ships was taking place, and the French guns showed themselves unable to withstand the higher charges and heavier projectiles required to pierce plates which were being constantly increased in thickness. Accordingly a new form was adopted for the 6.3 in., 7.5 in., 9.4 in., and 10.6 in. calibres, which were all of them enclosed as far as the trunnions with steel hoops, and alterations were made in the nature of rifling. The smallest of these calibres showed considerable powers of resistance, the 6.3 in. gun having fired 1,000 rounds with 19.8 lb. of powder and a projectile weighing 99 lb.; but apparently but little reliance could be placed in the system for the larger calibres. It was, therefore, abandoned, and until 1870 little was done in the way of improvement. In that year the Minister of Marine approved of the form now adopted. The war, however, intervened, and there having been then slight employment for heavy guns, the whole strength of the foundry at Ruelle was devoted to the fabrication of bronze field guns.

In his report Colonel Reilly gives some interesting details of the mode of testing the metal from which the gun is cast, a method practically the same as that in use in Sweden. A model gun is cast of the metal to be employed; this is carefully finished, bored, and rifled, the whole cost being about £120.

This model is then tested to destruction, and the number of rounds it resists before explosion, affords an indication of the value of the metal. In the same manner the powder itself is tested, by bursting with it a gun, the resisting power of whose material is known.

After having passed the test, the metal is mixed with twice the quantity of other approved brands, which have also been tested, and the mixture is finally again tested in the same way before it is definitely adopted.

The experiments which have thus been made, have of course a high interest, and the results obtained coincide practically with somewhat similar trials made in the United States. They prove the destructive influence which rifling exerts upon cast iron. Thus a smooth-bore gun may be able to withstand 95 rounds, with certain powder charges and weight of projectile, while a similar gun with the same charges will explode at the 15th round. At the same time, the guns fail always to the rear of the trunnions, hence the early adopted method of strengthening the piece as far as the trunnions with steel hoops.



The heavy guns now adopted by the French authorities consist simply of a cast-iron body lined with a steel tube as far as the trunnions, and reinforced by puddled steel rings on the outside from the trunnions to the breech.

The gun bodies cast at Buelle are made hollow with a core, and bored out afterwards to the required calibre. The breech of course is open, and the trunnions are added afterwards, so that but little trouble is experienced in the operation. The mould is enclosed in an iron casing, and is placed vertically in the casting pit with the muzzle downward, a 3 ft. head being allowed for, at the breech. Two small pits are made on each side of the pit, and from these channels lead into the mould. In casting, the former of these is first opened, and the metal is allowed to flow in, until the level of the channel is almost reached. This is then opened, the supply having been discontinued, and the casting is completed. The head is then covered up with charcoal, and the whole is left in the pit for 48 hours, when it is taken out and the core removed. The operations of turning and boring follow, and subsequently the body is annealed in a brick cylinder heated with charcoal to a temperature of 540 deg. Fahr. The steel tube is then screwed in, and the whole is allowed to cool. The outside rings are afterwards shrunk on, the first of these having the trunnions formed on it. The rifling completes the gun, and it may be mentioned here, that the number of grooves composing it corresponds to the number of centimetres of the bore, if that number is even; if it be odd, the number of grooves is one in excess.

The breech block, the arrangement of which is well known, consists of a cylindrical steel block with a screw thread formed upon it. One-sixth of this screw is cut away, leaving three blank spaces upon the block, and in the breech of the gun are three blank spaces also left, with a corresponding screw thread, into which the block fits. The block is hinged to the side of the breech, and can be drawn out or pushed in as desired, one-third of a turn closing the breech. The vent is formed in the gun, and the gas check consists of two copper rings, one in the face of the block and the other in the breech, and which come in close contact with each other. This arrangement is in all respects inferior to the Broadwell system.

In the following tables some of the leading particulars connected with these guns are given. Table No. I. shows the calibres, weights, lengths of bore, charges, and weights of projectiles employed.

TABLE NO. I.

Nature of Gun.	Calibre.	Total Weight.	Length of Bore.	Charge.	Weight of Projectile.
Centimetre.	in.	cwt.	in.	lb.	lb.
14	5.456	52.26	89.88	8.82	41.11
16	6.494	98.42	118.27	16.5	99.3
19	7.638	7.9	135.39	33.1	165.4
24	9.499	18.8	162.85	61.7	317.6
27	10.803	21.7	168.70	88.3	476.4
32	12.6	31.5	204.1	136.69	780.5

Table No. II. shows the initial velocities and energies of various corresponding projectiles, of French, English, and German heavy guns.

TABLE NO. II.

Nature of Gun.	Weight of Projectile.	Powder Charge.	Muzzle Velocity.	Total Energy in Foot-Tons.	Energy per Pound of Powder in Foot-Tons.
French.....	in.	lb.	ft.		
English.....	5.454	99.8	16.5	1212	71.8
German.....	7	115	30	1561	64.8
French.....	6.796	123	25.35	1559	81.7
English.....	7.638	165.4	33.1	1486	76.5
German.....	8	180	35	1413	71.3
French.....	9.499	217.2	37.48	1885	77.1
English.....	9.499	317.6	61.7	1427	72.7
German.....	9	250	50	1420	69.9
French.....	9.499	306.4	58.91	1812	69.1
English.....	10.808	476	88.3	1978	71.1
German.....	11	535	85	1315	75.5
French.....	10.336	414.5	70.55	1885	78.2
English.....	12.6	790.5	136.69	1812	66.4
German.....	12	700	110	1300	74.6

Information is wanting as to the powers of endurance of the French guns, but the foregoing table will show how closely they approximate in power to English and German guns of similar calibres. The largest French piece, it will be seen, throws a considerably heavier projectile than our 12-in. gun, and burns 28.69 pounds more powder, a heavy charge for cast iron to withstand. It may be mentioned, however, in this connection, that certain large Rodman guns have recently been lined with tubes in the United States, and have given excellent results, while converted guns in this country have also shown high powers of resistance, as in the case of the Palliser 9-in. 12-ton converted gun, from which 500 battering charges of 43 pounds of powder and 200-lb. shot were fired, and more recently with the 8-in. 7-ton gun, throwing 176-lb. shot with 35 pounds of powder. From this piece 500 rounds were fired.

#### ORIGIN OF THE TITLE OF "ADMIRAL."

A discussion having arisen in France as to the origin of the word "Admiral," it has been proved beyond doubt, says the London *Daily News*, that St. Louis, who introduced that title into France, borrowed it from the Arab *amir al bahar*, which signifies chief or commander of the sea.

The rank of Admiral was formerly equivalent to that of Marshal of France, and a decree of Philippe-le-Bel ordains that "each wing of an army must be commanded by a Prince, an Admiral, or a Marshal." It also constituted the fourth dignity of the Order of

Malta. The Admirals of France formerly possessed such great prerogatives that Richelieu suppressed the title, and invested himself with their functions under the name of Grand Master, Chief, and Superintendent-General of Navigation and Commerce. Louis XIV. revived the rank of Grand Admiral in 1669, but he reserved to himself the nomination of officers and the right of giving orders direct to the flag-officers. Notwithstanding these restrictions, the privileges attaching to this post were still enormous (comprising the nomination of the officers belonging to the naval courts of justice, the delivery of passports, permissions, and furloughs, the countersigning of the royal decrees, and the receipt of a tithe upon all prize-money and fines levied by the Admiralty Courts). So valuable were these privileges, that when the Duc de Penthièvre abandoned his claims to them in 1759, he received in compensation an annual grant of £6,000, which was regularly paid until the Revolution.

The first Admiral of France was Florent de Varennes, who, appointed by St. Louis, accompanied his sovereign in the expedition to Tunis, and since his day down to 1791, when the title of Admiral of France or Sea Admiral—which is quite distinct from that of General of the Gallies—was abolished by the National Assembly, it was conferred upon fifty-nine different persons. The most celebrated of these naval commanders were Nicolas Béhénec, who seized Portsmouth in 1339; Jean de Vienne, Seigneur de Clairvaux, who was killed at the battle of Nicopolis; Gaspard, Comte de Coligny, a victim of the St. Bartholomew; Anne de Joyeuse, one of the most devoted adherents of Henri III., killed at the battle of Coutras; François de Coligny, the eldest son of the murdered Admiral; Charles de Goutant, Duc de Biron, the trusted councillor of Henry IV., who was afterwards beheaded for high treason; Henry II., Duc de Montmorency and de Damville, Governor of Languedoc, also beheaded for high treason; and François de Vendôme, Duc de Beaufort, nicknamed "Le Roi des Halles," who, appointed Grand Master of Navigation, was killed at the siege of Candia. The Comte de Vermandois and the Comte de Toulouse were also appointed Admirals of France, one at the age of two, and the other at the age of five years. In 1805 Napoleon conferred the dignity of Grand Admiral on Murat, but the post, abolished at the Revolution, was merely honorary, and as such was held by the Duc d'Angoulême after the Restoration. It was finally suppressed after the Revolution of 1830.

GENERAL W. H. H. DAVIS, an officer of the Army of the Potomac during the War of the Rebellion, and at present editor of the *Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat*, under the heading of the Nuptials of Peace, says: The most pleasing feature of Decoration Day, just passed, was the joint decoration, in many places, of the Federal and Confederate dead. It was the most cheering sign that we have noticed since the close of the war; it gave evidence that the reign of hate is coming to an end, and that our people, North and South, are once more appreciating the fact that they are "one, and inseparable, now, and forever." This indication of returning harmony and good feeling was received with joy and gladness in all parts of the country, and we have yet to see the first newspaper displeased with it. What stronger evidence do we need, to prove that the country fairly yearns for complete reconciliation between the people of the lately belligerent sections? So anxious are they for it, that they manifest their delight at every indication, however trivial, of returning harmony. The war has passed into history, and with it the political causes that led to it. Both sections should be content to trust the story of the struggle to the pen of the future historian. But meantime the people should try to forget its bitterness, and remember only the noble deeds done on both sides, and cultivate, to the utmost, kindly feelings. We need not say a word to prove how necessary this is to the well being and happiness of the country. The proposition is self evident, and must strike every one with force. A people, which developed such wonderful qualities during the contest, should not allow any consideration to prevent their union in the most perfect harmony and brotherly affection. There is nothing to keep them asunder, and nothing will or can do it if they will only act with their usual practical good sense. It has occurred to us that the Centennial will afford an opportunity for a more formal ceremonial of reconciliation than any that has yet taken place. We suggest that as many of the ex-officers and soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies as can assemble, meet together in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of July, 1876, prepared to bury all past or present hostility in a grave deeper than plummet ever sounded. Let them, one and all, kneel around the altar, where our Revolutionary sires knelt "in the times that tried men's souls," and swear anew allegiance to a common country. Let this be done in the shadow of Independence Hall, with the spirits of the Revolutionary fathers looking down upon the actors, and the teachings of the century staring them in the face. There, on that sacred spot, consecrated to Liberty and Independence, we would have those lately in arms against each other, unite in a grand love-feast, and pledged to future good will. We would have these "Nuptials of Peace" attended by ceremonials calculated to impress both actor and beholder. We would have an oration, and a poem, suitable to the occasion, and such other proceedings as would be appropriate. The effect of such meeting, and under the circumstances, would be magical. It would be the true harbinger of better days for the Republic. It would satisfy the country that the bitterness of the war had actually passed away, and the American people become once more a united and happy people. Such an occasion would be worth more to the country than all the other features of the Centennial.

Of General SHERMAN's book one of the ablest and most judicious of the daily press, the *Springfield Republican*, says:

When it was announced that the General of the Army had decided to publish his Memoirs without further delay, everybody said, "Just like him!" The first volume has since come to hand, and it proves to be just like him, too.

It did not need the special correspondents to tell us that it has operated like a bomb-shell upon "Army circles" at the capital. General Sherman is a hard hitter in peace as in war. If his pen is not mightier than his sword, it is quite as sharp. In these Memoirs he has expressed his opinion of associates and subordinates with entire candor and in the plainest English. He has not stopped to hunt for polite periphrases. If he regards a man as a "political general" he calls him so in so many words. He is a terrible fellow for leaving his mark upon the country, as Georgia and South Carolina can testify. In this instance, the line of his advance is strewn with exploded traditions, discredited histories and smoking reputations. Of course, the book has made a "stir"—not only at Washington but wherever else military men do congregate. Of course, there is "intense feeling" about it—notably under the waistcoat of Mr. John A. Logan. Of course, it will call out replies, some short and sharp, others voluminous and documentary; we cannot but hope, though, that the New York *Herald's* correspondent at the capital exaggerates the probabilities a little in telegraphing that "a thousand pens" will "leap to the defence of the principal characters who have been so rudely criticised."

That much of this rude criticism is needlessly rude, that some of it is positively and cruelly unjust, is very likely. General Sherman is a man of strong prejudices, expresses himself strongly, and has more than the average military confidence in the infallibility of his own judgments. We are quite prepared to learn that he is mistaken in some of his facts, and that he has, in some instances, done serious injustice. But that, in other instances, the castigation he inflicts is richly deserved, very few people, outside the Army circles aforesaid, will doubt. Even patriots are human. The heroism and self-sacrifice that illumine every page of the history of the war were alloyed with jealousies, bickerings and intrigues of which the people at home had, and have, but a vague and imperfect conception. The pure gold was there, but the dross was there also. It was the same in Washington's little army. Human nature, as may have been remarked before, is a pretty constant quantity.

Upon one point there will be a general agreement: since these controversies over the facts of the war were inevitable, it is every way better that they should come now than in the next century—that they should be conducted by the actors rather than by their grandsons. In precipitating them, General Sherman has done history a service, the value of which cannot easily be exaggerated.

In a letter to the editor of the New York *Herald*, from "Airdrie Post Office, Paradise, Ky.," General Don Carlos Buell says of General Sherman's book: "The peculiarities of the author are sufficiently marked to give assurance that as often as he speaks there will be abundant room for criticism; so much, in fact, as almost to bewilder criticism. I do not know what amount of attention his recent work bestows on my acts. What I have seen on that subject relates to the battle of Shiloh, and is in substance only a continuation of his former efforts to conceal the faults and misrepresent the facts of that battle. I long ago answered his assertions concerning that event with evidence that must, I believe, be deemed conclusive when the account comes to be balanced. I concur in your view that it is desirable that those who had any prominent part in the war should now put on record their reminiscences in regard to it, and it is probable that General Sherman's example may stipulate that object. Much trashy matter will no doubt be thrust into print, but it will not all be without interest to the public, and from the mass some useful material will be found for history. It will not be without value if it does no more than give some new insight to the qualities of the writers themselves."

JEFFERSON DAVIS pays his respects to General Sherman, in a letter addressed to Colonel W. F. Mellen, of St. Louis. He says:

The malice that seeks to revive the nefariously concocted and long since exploded slander which connected my name with the assassination of President Lincoln is quite in character with the man who so conducted his invasion of the South as to render "Sherman's bummers" the synonym of pillage, arson, cruelty to the helpless, murder of non-combatants, and who closed his career of arson with a false accusation against General Hampton, in regard to the burning of Columbia, S. C. But the question arises, Why did General Sherman, at the date of his reported conversation with General J. E. Johnston, suppose me capable of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln? General Sherman never was personally acquainted with me, and from those who knew me, either in the U. S. Army or in civil life, he surely learned nothing to justify such suspicion. In the conduct of war between the States, despite of many baseless accusations, we can proudly point to a record which shows a strict adherence to the usages of war between civilized nations. On what, then, did the suspicion of General Sherman rest? Was it not that, proceeding on the rule of judging others by one's self, he ascribed to me the murderous and malicious traits of his own nature? . . . Should the course of the Commanding General of the Army, in attempting at this late day, to resuscitate a defunct slander against the President of the late Confederacy, and to which slander not even suborned witnesses could give the semblance of truth, be taken as the exponent of the feeling of the Army, that arm of the general Government would seem to be ill-suited to the task of late so largely assigned to it, of preserving civil order and of restoring harmony among the people of the United States. For public considerations, it is to be hoped that the ineradicable malignity of Sherman may be an exception to the prevailing sentiment of the U. S. Army.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment will assemble in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, on Wednesday, June 16, and will proceed to Boston to participate in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Assembly at 2 o'clock p. m. Captain Wm. H. Kipp is detailed as officer of the day (June 16), and First Lieutenant Charles Robbins as senior officer of the guard, and Second Lieutenant Thomas Barrington as junior officer of the guard. Two-thirds of the company officers having voted in favor of the adoption of the gift belt, the same will be worn with the full-dress uniform of officers on and after June 16. The regiment will leave New York on Wednesday, June 16, by steamer "Newport" of the Fall River Line, foot of Murray street, at 4 o'clock p. m., and arrive at Boston at 6 o'clock a. m., June 17. The Honorable the Mayor and Common Council have been invited to review the regiment at the City Hall at 3 o'clock p. m. June 16. His Honor Mayor Wickham will be a guest of the city of Boston on the 17th inst., and has accepted the escort of this regiment to and from that city. The regiment will be quartered at Boston at the Revere, Tremont, American, and United States Hotels. On Thursday, June 17, this regiment will participate in the Centennial parade under escort of the Eighth regiment M. V. M., Colonel Peach, with which regiment it was so intimately and honorably associated in the famous march from Annapolis to Washington, in April, 1861. On the afternoon of Friday, June 18, the regiment, under the escort of the First Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., Lieutenant-Colonel Edmonds, will be reviewed by His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, accompanied by His Honor the Mayor of Boston. At 6 o'clock p. m. the regiment will leave Boston for New York, and will be received on Saturday morning, June 19, by the Seventy-first regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel Vose, and escorted to the armory. During the passage to and from Boston, the same good order will be observed, not only for the purpose of promoting the pleasure and comfort of all the officers and members, but from respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the city, who honors the regiment with his presence. Tattoo will be sounded at 10 o'clock p. m., after which hour the officers of the guard will see that those who wish to sleep are not disturbed. In case the men are ordered to fall in for meals or any other purpose, they will at once repair to that part of the steamer assigned to each company for parade and roll-call, where they will form and await orders. No smoking will be allowed in the state-rooms or saloons of the steamer. While in Boston, General Orders will be posted at the hotels where the several companies are quartered, and the strictest punctuality will be required from officers and members, in order to avoid any delay in the movements of the regiment. Officers will, during this excursion (as well as on all occasions), spare no effort to preserve the health of their men, and when medical attendance is necessary, promptly summon the surgeons of the regiment. The use of thick and wide-soled shoes or boots should be required. The men should wear their hair short, as long hair is always unsoldierly, and at this season of the year particularly uncomfortable. Collars, when worn, will be of the straight and standing pattern, not turned down, and should not extend more than three-eighths of an inch above the coat collar.

The attention of non-commissioned officers and privates is particularly called to the military propriety of saluting commissioned officers of this and of every military organization whenever they meet them in uniform, as nothing is more indicative of military knowledge and discipline than the uniform attention to this duty. Commissioned officers should never fail to acknowledge the salute of a subordinate. Attention is also called to the gross impropriety of turning the head while at parade to gaze at people in the street or in the adjacent buildings, and of recognizing, by word or sign, any friend or acquaintance. While at parade rest or attention, officers and men should be motionless, as the carelessness and inattention of one man impairs the appearance of the whole regiment.

**FIRST BRIGADE.**—The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the brigade court-martial, of which Colonel Richard Vose, commanding Seventy-first Infantry, is president, are approved, except in the following cases:

First Lieutenant William B. Davis, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Robert J. Anderson, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles E. Perring, Twelfth Infantry, as to absences from battalion drills of March 2 and 25, and April 29; First Lieutenant Henry O. Storma, Twelfth Infantry, as to absence from battalion drill of January 28; Captain Stephen Curtis, Seventy-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant Chas. Sandersen, Seventy-ninth Infantry.

These officers were excused on the plea of sickness, and without presenting surgeon's certificates. This action is irregular. A surgeon's certificate, or the testimony of witnesses as to the actual condition of the delinquent's health at the time of absence, should in all cases be required. The proceedings and findings of the court in the foregoing cases are therefore disapproved.

In the case of Second Lieutenant Chas. E. Brown, and First Lieutenant Wm. Milne, Seventy-first Infantry, excused on the ground of absence from the city, the findings of the court are disapproved, it appearing that leave of absence was not obtained, and that there was both time and opportunity for making application for same.

The sentence in the case of Surgeon Wm. O'Meagher, Sixty-ninth Infantry, is approved; but for the good of the service the fine is remitted. The evidence shows that the accused was not to blame, he having tendered the resignation of his office more than one year ago to the commanding officer of his regiment, Colonel Jas. Cavanagh, who retained instead of forwarding it to General Headquarters for action.

**ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH BATTALION.**—This battalion, now organized at Elmira, turned out in strong force on Decoration Day under command of a real war veteran, Colonel Luther Caldwell, to assist in decorating the graves in the Elmira "Woodlawn." This was the first parade of the battalion since reorganization, and their fine appearance and soldierlike bearing was much admired. The uniform is that of the Regular Army, with the addition of a dark blue stripe on the pantaloons, and white epaulettes and belts, exactly similar to that of the Twenty-seventh. There is a real soldierlike fever prevalent at Elmira just now, and the organization of Walker's Battery has just been perfected with the following officers: Captain, T. Walker; First Lieutenant, C. M. Beadle; Second Lieutenants, J. S. Blampied and J. A. Fisher. The Battery is composed largely of veterans who served in the First Artillery, N. Y. Vols. The uniform adopted is that of the Regular Army. The military of Elmira are talking of doing a noble act, i. e., inaugurating a monument to the Confederate dead (3,000 in number) who lie in Woodlawn. Possibly this graceful and fraternal deed will occur on the Fourth of July next.

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—This regiment assembled at

the armory, in full fatigue uniform, on Thursday, June 10, at 1 o'clock p. m., for drill and instruction, at the parade ground, Prospect Park. The regimental quartermaster provided transportation to and from the parade ground. Members of the command desiring to perfect themselves in rifle practice at Creedmoor, to enable them to enter in the matches at the coming fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, were ordered to report at headquarters on Monday evening, June 7, at 8 o'clock.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—A regular meeting of the board of officers was held on the 7th inst. A committee consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger, Major Karcher, Captain Finkelmeier and Lieutenants Miller and Plout, were appointed to make arrangements for an encampment. Colonel Roeher presented the regiment with a handsome gold medal to be shot for by the members, the one winning it three times to be considered the owner. The "Roeher Medal" will not be competed for by those who are crack shots, and have already carried off prizes at Creedmoor. Charles Skinner has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, and Otto Schaefer, Ordnance Sergeant. Lieutenant Louis Goldman has been appointed Instructor of the Recruits, and Sergeant John Schelldoerfer Assistant Instructor. On Monday evening, in Company B, Colonel Roeher presiding, John Anspersger was elected Second Lieutenant, vice Standerman, resigned. On the 16th inst., Company F will fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Karcher. Captain Finkelmeier has been appointed President of the regimental court-martial.

### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of May, 1875:

Seventh Division—Brigadier-General Henry Brinker, major-general.

First Brigade—H. Fulton, major and inspector of rifle practice. Henry Wimmel, captain and aide-de-camp.

Eighth Brigade—John Bodine, major and inspector of rifle practice.

Eleventh Brigade—Henry S. Manning, major and inspector of rifle practice.

Twentieth Brigade—Hosea H. Rockwell, major and inspector of rifle practice.

Chas. H. Thompson, lieutenant-colonel and A. A. G. Uri Bartholomew, captain and ordnance officer.

Twenty-fourth Brigade—Edgar A. Van Horne, major and inspector of rifle practice.

Battery Artillery, Twentieth Brigade—Emmon T. Walker, captain; Chaucey M. Beadle, first lieutenant; Samuel Blampied, second lieutenant; Jas. A. Fisher, second lieutenant.

Battery A, Twenty-fifth Brigade—Thos. R. Smith, captain.

Fifth Infantry—John Hahenfeld, captain; Frank N. Eppaneter, first lieutenant.

Seventh Infantry—Henry S. Steel, first lieutenant; Geo. A. Jones, second lieutenant.

Eighth Infantry—Edward Baker, captain and inspector of rifle practice.

Tenth Infantry—Wm. J. Bradley, captain; Thomas H. Begnal, first lieutenant.

Eleventh Infantry—Albert P. Stewart, major; Adolph Marschke, second lieutenant; Richard Fahrig, adjutant; Frederick Hollander, quartermaster.

Twelfth Infantry—Bache McE. Emmet, major and surgeon; John Outhout, first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence.

Sixteenth Battalion—Isaac Scott, captain; Sherburne C. Van Tassel, first lieutenant; J. H. Newman, Jr., second lieutenant.

Twenty-first Infantry—Robert McFarlane, captain.

Twenty-second Infantry—Chas. D. Sabine, second lieutenant.

Twenty-third Infantry—P. Annetus Hardy, captain.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Wm. Kirchner, second lieutenant.

Forty-fourth Battalion—Almerson Eichenberg, captain; Francis M. Perry, first lieutenant; Frank Wentworth, second lieutenant.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Isaac J. Wardell, captain.

Fifty-first Infantry—John A. Nichols, captain and inspector of rifle practice; Geo. W. Edwards, captain and quartermaster.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Peter Hess, second lieutenant; Frank Fehrenbach, first lieutenant; Samuel S. Eddy, lieutenant-colonel; Albert H. Bruman, first lieutenant and adjutant; Chas. M. Syme, first lieutenant; Henry B. Clark, first lieutenant.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—James Plunkett, captain; Stephen P. Ryan, second lieutenant.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—Wm. F. Edmondstone, second lieutenant; Joseph Laing, colonel.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Third regiment Cavalry—August Beckel, first lieutenant and adjutant; John G. Looser, first lieutenant.

Separate Troop Cavalry—Chas. F. Kopf, second lieutenant; Daniel A. Brown, first lieutenant; Geo. W. Connolly, second lieutenant.

First Battalion—J. Martin Picabia, captain; H. A. M. Beers, second lieutenant.

Twentieth Battalion—M. Peter Schoonmaker, first lieutenant.

Fiftieth Battalion—Mandaville J. Barker, first lieutenant; Rozine Fish, second lieutenant; Isaac D. Emmons, second lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry—John F. Laseandell, first lieutenant.

Eighth Infantry—Dow S. Kittie, lieutenant-colonel; Wm. J. C. Berry, first lieutenant.

Ninth Infantry—Edward S. Bowlend, captain; Richard W. Morris, second lieutenant.

Tenth Infantry—Alexander H. Wands, lieutenant-colonel; John Casey, second lieutenant.

Thirteenth Infantry—Elias L. Hull, captain.

Twenty-second Infantry—Thomas Comiskey, first lieutenant.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Charles Gould, captain.

Forty-eighth Infantry—John H. Hackett, second lieutenant.

Fifty-first Infantry—Jacob L. Miles, first sergeant; Frederick Boese, first lieutenant; Abraham Goettel, second lieutenant.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—John Swartz, captain.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Francis J. Wokal, captain.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Adolph Meylick, captain; Richard Fahrig, captain.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COLONEL Carl Jussen is acting chief of staff of the First Division while Colonel Gildersleeve is away.

—The resignation of Doctors Meagher and Collins, of the Sixty-ninth, has at last been forwarded.

—The American team are expected to overcome all tendency to biliousness by the time they reach Ireland.

—THREE companies of the Third Cavalry practice with carbines at Creedmoor on June 17 and 18.

—KLEIN'S Troop, the Washington Greys, and part of the Third Cavalry, practice at Creedmoor on June 25.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Bourke, of the First Battalion, fell down the armory stairs and broke his leg on Tuesday, June 1.

—MAJOR Parker is acting Inspector of Rifle Practice in the First Division during the summer, while Colonel Mitchell is away.

—MR. Mitchell, of the Seventy-first, is going into the Seventh, and Mr. Charlton, of the Twenty-second, is going into the Eighty-fourth.

—BATTERIES B and K, of the First Division, practice with round shot at East New York this month, on the 8th and 15th.

—THE Eleventh regiment reported at inspection 270 present, 61 absent, 331 total. This is a loss of 94 members on the fall inspection.

—MAJOR Belknap, of the First Brigade staff, will assist General Woodward in his inspections of the shabby regiments of the First Division. The First Battalion is the first one caught tripping yet.

—THE inspections in the First Brigade, as far as held, and

those expected, are to be triumphs. The Twelfth and Twenty-second are to parade all over the city when they are through.

—THE National Guard practice in the First and Second Divisions commences at Creedmoor next week. The Third Brigade, First Division, opens the ball on Monday, June 14.

—THE Second Division is in trouble about the resignation of Commissary Norton, of the Twenty-third, supposed to have been accepted, but not found at State Headquarters.

—ON Wednesday afternoon the Twenty-second and Ninety-sixth were inspected. The first both looked and did splendidly. The second would bear improvement.

—THE offer of the Seventy-first to escort the Seventh home on their return from Bunker Hill has been the occasion of a very pleasant correspondence, which does honor to both regiments. The Seventy-first is to look its very best.

—TO be an inspector of rifle practice now, one must know how to shoot, and have attained the rank of "marksmen" by making 50 per cent. of possible score at 300 and 500 yards, five shots each range.

—TRANSPORTATION, ammunition, and scoring tickets for troops going to Creedmoor will be furnished by General Knox, Chief of Ordnance. They will be furnished through Inspectors of Rifle Practice on requisitions in duplicate.

—THE Eighty-fourth was inspected on Tuesday after the Seventy-first. It showed 275 present, 105 absent, total 380, a loss of 26 men. The drill was decidedly poor, and full of mistakes, for which we are sorry, but lack of drill will show itself.

—THE Turf, Field and Farm Badge is contested, at 200 yards, five shots, any rifle, on Saturday, June 12. The Remington Diamond Badge, 500, 300, and 1,000 yards, seven shots each range, on Saturday, June 19.

—GENERAL Ryder, the retiring incumbent of the Seventh Brigade, carries with him the esteem and regard of all the brigade. He has held his commission for over ten years, and leaves a fine brigade behind him.

—THE inspection of the Sixty-ninth passed off well last week. The turn out was good—226 present—but the total was a loss on last year. The drill was not a success for the Sixty-ninth, which drills well as a general thing.

—COMPANY E, Seventy-first, is going into camp at Bay Side, L. I., on Thursday, July 15, for a week. The assessment on the members will be only \$10. If this camp is properly conducted it may be a great benefit to the command, as well as a pleasure, but company camp needs strict discipline to prevent its degenerating into a spree.

—THE Judge-Advocate-General's opinion on the manner of reenlistment published in G. O. No. 16 A. G. O. The question of balloting is settled in each case by the company by-laws, the Code being silent as to the method. Non-commissioned officers can only be re-enlisted as privates.

—GENERAL Dakin, of the Second Division, Colonels Gildersleeve and Mitchell, of the First Division staff; Major Fulton, First Brigade staff, and Major Arthur, of the Second Division, staff, have each and all received four months' leave of absence to go to Ireland and shoot. The National Guard of New York is depleted, but survives.

—COLONEL Wingate, Capt. Douglas, of the Eighth regiment; Major Mannix, of the Second Division; Major Wylie, Third Brigade staff; Colonel Scott, of the Eighth, with Lieutenants Hofele and Gee, qualified as "marksmen" on Friday, June 4. The author of the "Manual" was No. 1.

—THE Eleventh Infantry passed a very fair inspection on Thursday, June 3. There were 270 present. The only trouble in the movements was in the lack of knowledge of a few company officers, who mortified Colonel Umbekant excessively, and spoiled the drill. The appearance and discipline of the command was good.

—THE dates for the Third Brigade practices at Creedmoor are the 14th, 17th, 18th, and 21st June. Two companies of each regiment will go at one time, and each of such divisions will be accompanied by its own regimental inspector, and by the brigade and division inspectors. Under such close supervision they are expected to do well.

—THE New York Judge-Advocate-General's opinion, officially promulgated, is, that where an appeal from the decision of a court-martial lies to the Commander-in-Chief of New York State it must go straight to him without going through the regular channel. In this the Code of New York is in conflict with Army Regulations and the Customs of the Service, but there is no help for it.

—THE Seventy-first, thanks to Colonel Vose's hard work and nothing else, have regained their old prestige. They turned out on Tuesday for inspection 421 present, 71 absent, with a total of 492, a gain of four over last year. Their drill was excellent, no mistakes made, and the old American regiment holds its own once more, for which we are heartily glad. All it needs now is an armory.

—PRACTICE for "marksmen's" badges will take place at Creedmoor for the Third Brigade on June 17 and 18. Members who have not been through the first and second classes may be reported by the Brigade Inspector as fit for the competition. Five shots will be fired at 200 yards and five more at 500. Highest possible score will be 50 points. Persons failing to make 25 points will have to go back to the "Nursery class."

—THE Inter-State Military Company Match will be decided on the 26th inst. Company D, Twelfth New York, is doing better than the Californians—Company E, First, N. G. C.—so far, showing an average team score at practice of 537 points against 394, in four practices. Shooting at a match and at practice are, however, two different things, as the last International Match showed. The present indications are that the New Yorkers will win.

—KLEIN'S Troop went out on Newark on Thursday, June 3, as announced. They rode out, in full uniform, 45 strong, were received by Major Schalk, the colossal brewer of lager, went to the Shutzen Park, and practiced at 300 yards German style, the best three scores being those of Corporal Ebble, Quartermaster Sergeant Miller, and Private Dillenburg. Captain Klein made a happy speech in response to Major Schalk, and the troop rode home. Now for the Washington Greys!

—THE Seventy-ninth covered themselves with glory on Monday afternoon at inspection. With a sharp inspector after them, on an inspection avowedly to determine whether they were not to be disbanded, they turned out splendidly—the men neat, arms well kept, with a gain in numbers over last year, and executed all the movements required perfectly. Hard working Colonel Laing has at last gained his point, and saved his regiment. The old Seventy-ninth will keep its place and improve henceforth. The numbers were 275 present, 230 absent, total 505. The courts-martial will soon after this.

—ON Thursday, June 3, Colonel Spencer, of the Fifth, gave a very handsome entertainment to General Villmar, the brigade commander of the Second Brigade, at his residence 446 West Twenty-third street. The election of a brigadier in this brigade was accompanied by very warm partisan feelings at the time; and Colonel Spencer's entertainment, which was attended by the Vice-President of the United States, and by the field officers of all the regiments of the Second Brigade, was a very happy and well-timed effort at restoring harmony. It was marked by good feeling; many speeches were made; the Vice-President spoke good words of the National Guard; and altogether Colonel Spencer's entertainment was a great success.

—THE Seventh Brigade has a brigadier, vice Ryder, retired. On Monday, June 7, the election took place at Tarrytown. Colonel Dickey, of the Nineteenth, was first elected, but declined with thanks. On the second ballot it stood: Colonel Underhill, of the Twenty-seventh, 3; Major De Witt, of the Twenty-seventh, 2; Colonel Blauevelt, division staff, 2—no choice. On the third ballot Colonel Underhill withdrew, and the vote was—Blauevelt, 5; De Witt, 3; Result, Blauevelt elected. Resolutions of respect to General Ryder were then passed unanimously. General Blauevelt is the second officer of the division staff made a brigadier. If he does as well as Parker, the Fifth Division will soon take its place with the city troops in point of efficiency. The new brigadier has the merit of being a quiet and unostentatious worker, and if he imparts these qualities into the brigade affairs, the Seventh Brigade will have reason to congratulate itself on its selection.



THE report on the French Staff is ready to be laid before the Corps Legislatif. It recommends that the Staff be composed of officers of various arms, who will have to attend a "superior school of war," or an academy of military science, which will probably be inaugurated by General Lewal, an officer who has shown himself peculiarly apt to fill the situation of instructor, by his conduct in the field, and his military writings.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

**SIR GARNET WOLSKLEY**, who commanded the recent expedition against the Ashantees, was received with great enthusiasm on his arrival at Port Natal last month.

**GENERAL DECORR** has written a "History of the Defence of Paris," upon which, with the consent of the Minister of War, he has been at work for the last three years.

**GENERAL GARIBOLDI** has arrived at Velletri to participate in the festivities on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle fought in 1849. He has made a speech saying that he forgives the Bourbons, and that henceforth Italians will never fight against their own countrymen.

**Galignani** announces the expected early arrival in Paris of M. Giguel, formerly an officer of the French navy, and at present commander-in-chief of the military arsenal at Foochow, in the central part of the Chinese Empire. He brings with him thirty youths belonging to aristocratic Chinese families, to go through a course of study in Europe.

**THE Spectateur Militaire**, in an important article on French military matters, states that the reorganization of the French army, pursuant to the law of March 13, is nearly completed. It sets forth the defensive character of French preparations, and scolds the idea that to avert a distant and problematical danger Prussia would attempt to check the growth of French armaments.

The reports published by the Bureau Veritas show that in the course of the year 1874, 1,890 sailing vessels of all nations were known to have been lost, and 169 more believed to have been lost, making a total of 1,999 sailing vessels, or 8.5 per cent. of the whole number entered on the catalogue of the Bureau Veritas. Of the lost vessels, 890 were English, 222 French, 160 American, 154 German, 138 Norwegian, 92 Italian, 68 Dutch; other States are represented by smaller numbers, the smallest being Brazil and Nicaragua, 2 each. The losses of sailing vessels recorded by the Bureau during previous years were 2,818 in 1870, 3,426 in 1871, 2,682 in 1872, and 2,165 in 1873. The number of steam vessels lost in 1874 was 175, or 8.1-4 per cent. of the total number indexed by the Bureau. The proportion under each flag is not given. In 1873, the number of steamers lost was 204, or 4 per cent. The number of accidents to steam vessels recorded as having happened during the year 1874 was 1,938.

If the Germans intended to exhaust France, and thus for a season keep her quiet, by the enormous war contribution which was exacted from her in 1871, they certainly failed in their design. Some highly interesting details have come to light respecting the enormous and increasing prosperity which France enjoyed between the years 1860 and 1873. The war seems hardly to have acted as a check to that prosperity. In 1860 the number of ships which entered the port of Marseilles was 4,474, in 1873 they were 6,074. The imports into that harbor of France alone in the former year amounted in round numbers to 509 millions of francs, the exports to 494 millions. But in 1873, only two years after the close of the war, the value of the imported goods had arisen to 870 millions, and that of the exports to the astounding sum of 887 millions of francs, or about \$35,480,000.

We learn from the *Cologne Gazette* that a steam gunboat of the first class, with a crew of sixty-four men and officers, and an armament of six breech-loaders, is about to be despatched by Germany to China. She will not return home for a lengthened period, but her crew will be relieved every two years. We are further informed by the North German *Allgemeine Zeitung* that two corvettes of the imperial fleet have reached the same station in relief of two war-vessels, which are about to return home. The attention of one of these ships, the corvette *Ariadne*, was especially directed immediately on her arrival to the town and river of Swatow, this neighborhood being the seat of much of the piracy of the China seas. Although only about one-sixth, or seventy-eight out of 471, of the merchant vessels which used the harbor of Swatow in 1873 belong to that nationality, the German interests in those waters are sufficiently important to justify the employment of a naval squadron. Three forts are, indeed, now in course of construction, which are to be armed with Krupp guns. These formidable weapons are now being largely imported by the Chinese government, and great activity also prevails in the arsenal at Canton. The principal production, however, at this factory is a wall-musket, nine feet long, which requires no less than three men to serve and discharge it.

**SOCIETY** at Strasburg, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, must be in a rather divided and uncomfortable state, notwithstanding the cheerful reports from Germany of the steady disappearance of French sentiment. What truth there is in these may be gathered from a curious case which has been recently before the local tribunal. The origin of this, according to the evidence, dates from some weeks since, when two young ladies were not only rash enough to attend the weekly promenade given by the garrison, but forgot their patriotic professions so far as to dance with the officers of the garrison. At the next party

they went to they found themselves left as wallflowers by all the Strasburg gentlemen, and their friends were injudicious enough to take the affair up warmly and make a public matter of it. A certain Monsieur U., who had served in the France-tireurs in the war, happened to be present at the dance, and he was singled out for personal mention by the *Wochenblatt* of Kehl, whose Strasburg correspondent charged him with organizing a conspiracy to insult unoffending ladies, adding that the ex-captain of volunteers was just one of those heroes who are brave before the weaker sex only. This letter being republished in the *Strasburger Bote*, Monsieur U. sued both of the papers for libel. The Kehl editor pleaded the publication of the offending matter to have been out of the jurisdiction of the Strasburg Court, and on that technical ground was acquitted; but the *Bote* was fined, ordered to pay the costs, and to publish the sentence in its own columns, its fine being reduced on the express ground that it had only copied the article.

**THE London Morning Post** observes: "The affairs of the world look anything but settled. Everything points to the possibility of England finding it necessary to have the disposal of a considerable military force if she is to hold her own, protect her interests, and guard her vast possessions. At present certainly she could not do so. By comparison with the military strength of other nations, and in relation to the duties that may be required of it, the British army is weak to a degree that the country does not seem to understand. Some authorities that carry great weight have told the country, unfortunately, that all is well with the army; the people, of course, were only too anxious to believe the tale. Hence it is essential that the country should be persuaded of the truth of the matter. Governments in England nowadays appear to require the pressure of public opinion to bring them to the point of taking up great and embarrassing questions. What is necessary, therefore, is that the country should have the true state of the case placed before it. First, it has to realize that its forces, in point of quantity, are not up to the mark of modern requirements. Next it has to learn that, even if the recruiting difficulty were got over, the numerical strength of the army is insufficient for the work that may have to be done. Then it must be disabused of the idea that money can do all that is wanted and when it is wanted. And, lastly, it ought to be brought to comprehend that all practical experience, both ancient and modern, points to the necessity of acting on the principle that the whole able-bodied manhood of a country should be available for the military service of that country. The sooner that these lessons are inculcated on the people of England the sooner will England be placed in a condition compatible with dignity and safety."

**THE Cologne Gazette** publishes some figures, supplied by its well-informed military contributor, showing the force which Germany could immediately bring into the field at the present time. Hitherto, it is stated, the Empire had 411 battalions of infantry, twenty-six of rifles—both of the line—and 130 battalions of the Landwehr disposable for active service, whereas thirty-two battalions of the line and 132 of the Landwehr were set apart for garrison duty, and thirty-one battalions of the Landwehr as reserves. In 1870 and 1871 only sixty-four battalions of the Landwehr—that is two army corps and a half—were actually employed for field service. The formation of fourth battalions in most regiments has placed a further force at the command of the German War Office. There are 148 of such fourth battalions, mustering on a war footing 2,664 officers, 148,296 men, and 6,000 horses. Including these battalions in the calculation, Germany has 1,032 battalions disposable, of which 745 may be employed in field service, leaving the garrison troops and reserves unaffected, and 107 battalions remaining over the *étapes* duty. Germany could thus bring into the field twenty-two army corps stronger than those of the last war, inasmuch as they number twenty-nine battalions each. This infantry force could be supported by 300 field batteries and fifty-four reserve batteries, allowing sixteen batteries, of together ninety-six guns, to each army corps. Before the next war the artillery of the Landwehr will be sufficiently developed to turn it to account likewise, and thereby considerably to augment the available artillery force.

The seventh torpedo experiment against the *Oberon* has taken place. The vessel was moored, as before, in Stokes Bay. The charge was 500 lb. of damp gun-cotton, placed opposite No. 18 transverse frame on the starboard side, and vertically under the upper outer edge of the double bottom. There was a strong wind and considerable sea on. The torpedo launch *Miner*, with a party of Royal Engineers, lowered the torpedo to the bottom in 48 feet of water, the absolute distance from the nearest point of the outer skin being 38 1-2 feet. *The Fire Queen*, the Comet gunboat, and the *Manly* brig, with a number of the members of the Torpedo Committee, moved ahead, and occupied a windward position about 100 yards from the *Oberon*, which was little more than half a mile from Fort Monckton, where the electrical apparatus for firing the torpedo was fixed. The red flag on board the *Miner* was lowered, and a bugle sound ashore just afterwards warned the spectators

to "look out for squalls." Immediately after the torpedo was exploded, and there were two distinct upheavals of water, the first clean and the second black, from the stirring of the mud in the vicinity of the hidden machine. The ship sprang from the water, and canted over to the starboard. The foremast fell, the bridge disappeared, the combings and moveable gear flew about the deck in all directions, and when the craft went alongside it was found that the *Oberon's* back was completely broken. The *Camel* tug took her in tow, but found the burden of a fast-filling ship too much for even her strong back, and she was compelled to run her on a shoal opposite the Naval Hospital at Halar. It was found on examination that the *Oberon* had made between fourteen and fifteen feet of water, and that the effect of the explosion had been most disastrous. On the starboard side, almost amidships, there was a gaping rent, and there was also a large aperture on the port side, in the vicinity of the watertight bulkhead. The experiment was regarded as highly satisfactory.

**M. MENIER**, inventor of the hot-air balloon for military purposes, which is now under trial, exhibited at Woolwich models to illustrate a system which he proposes to adopt for controlling the direction of aerial flight, and thereby utilising aerial navigation. He proposes to use it solely with hot-air balloons, as it is by appropriating part of the ascending and descending power that he hopes to succeed in his object, and gas balloons cannot descend without loss of gas, which there is no means of replacing, whereas hot-air can be manufactured at will by the petroleum lamp. His steering apparatus consists, in the first place, of a rudder, fixed in what may be called the stern; and in the second place of two wings of canvas, spreading obliquely from the two sides of the balloon, so as to check the speed of ascent, and causing the balloon to rise in a slanting direction. A model balloon, without the apparatus, rose in the still air of the lecture hall, in which the trial took place, quite perpendicularly; but two others, with the rudder and wings affixed, ascended at an angle of about 45 deg. and in any direction required. The tendency of the balloon to rotate was quite overcome, which is of some consequence, as it can be kept head before the wind, but by a particular arrangement of the rudder it could be made to spin round either in one direction or the other. The inventor does not pretend to have solved the problem of steering a balloon against the wind, and he only professes to have made one short step towards the perfection of aerial navigation; but he believes that he has accomplished more than any other inventor has yet done, and he hopes to have an opportunity of making some experiments on a large scale under government supervision at the Royal Arsenal. He hopes also to show that he can ascend and return to the spot from which he started. All this, however, has been done before by Green, at the Adelaide Gallery, London, and more than thirty years ago, so that we must see something more than models before we believe that the problem of steering balloons has been solved.

## SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

**THE Gorham Company**, the well known silver-smiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

**A SQUARE BUSINESS HOUSE**.—Ever since assuming control of the *Journal*, we have had dealings with the advertising firm of Geo. P. Rowell and Co., No. 41 Park Row, New York City, and have found them just, upright, and honorable gentlemen in every instance; just such men as it is a pleasure for persons wishing to advertise or newspaper men to do business with. We cheerfully recommend them to those wishing to make their wants known through the press.—Rockford (Ill.) *Journal*.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

**DILLINGHAM—DAVIS**.—At Baltimore, Md., on May 30th, by the Rev. Dr. LLOYD, ALBERT C. DILLINGHAM, U. S. Navy, to MINNIE LAMAR DAVIS, of Jacksonville, Fla. No cards.

**LYNCH—HARVEY**.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 3rd, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Right Rev. John Longhlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, MARGARET S. L., daughter of Captain Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy, and Doctor EDWARD J. HARVEY. No cards.

**DENICK—SKINNER**.—On June 3d, at the First Congregational Church, Toledo, Ohio, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Mr. CHAS. N. DENICK and Miss HELEN W. SKINNER, all of Toledo.

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

**HURLBURT**.—Suddenly, on June 11th, at his residence, in New London, Conn., Reverend JOSEPH HURLBURT, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

**SALVANT**.—In Woolsey, at Pensacola Navy-yard, Fla., on the 2nd inst., CLARA W. SALVANT, daughter of E. A. SALVANT and the late Mrs. Sarah R. Salvant, aged 16 years.